The Weekly Post.

Two Dollars a Year. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 1873. IN CLUBS OF FIVE, OR OVER $1 5 0

THE PITTSBURGH POST.

TERMS: ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

Daily Post, one year, by mail.....$6 00
do six months, do..... 4 00
do three months, do..... 2 00
Weekly Post, per year..... 2 00
do in Clubs of five or over 1 50

☞Additions can be made to Clubs at any time during the year, at proportionate rates, the time, in every case, *to expire with the Club;* otherwise single subscription rates must be paid. Any variation from this rule, breaks up the Club system altogether. We can only afford papers at Club rates by having them all expire together.

No Club of less than five will be taken at Club rates. When $1 50 is enclosed for a single subscription the paper will be sent for *nine months only.*

All papers promptly stopped at expiration of subscription, the date of which is on the printed label containing subscriber's name, pasted at the head of each paper.

Subscriber desiring the address of their papers changed, must always give the name of the Post-office at which they have been directed, as well as the one to which they are to be sent.

Specimen copies of the DAILY and WEEKLY POST, will be sent to any address, free of charge. Address all letters to the publishers.

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE WINTER TREE.

I saw it late in July—then it towered,
Like a well-laden ship, the merchant's hope;
A thrush rose piping on its mast-like top,
Viewing his neighboring nest in ivy bowered.
Hither, by burning noon-day overpowered,
The kine came sauntering from the grassy slope,
And dreamy stood beneath the leafy cope,
Or placid, on the shadowy carpet-cowered;
But songless, sapless, kine-forsaken now,
Torn by November's desolating gale,
It seems a standard ship without a sail,
That soon to earth in wreck forlorn must bow!
"Nay!" sings prophetic Spring, "that shall not be;
I come to bloom with joy that winter tree."

THE WISHING RING.

[From Good Things.]

A young farmer, whose farming did not prosper particularly well, was sitting resting on his plough for a moment as he wiped his brow, when an old witch crept up to him and said, "why do you toil so hard, and all for nothing? Walk straight before you for two days, and you will come to a large fir tree, which stands alone, towering over all the other trees of the forest. If you can but fell it, your fortune is made."

The farmer did not wait to be told twice, but, taking his axe on his shoulder, started on his way. After walking two days, he came to the fir tree, and immediately set to work to fell it. Soon it toppled and crashed to the earth, when from the top branches dropped a nest containing two eggs. The eggs rolled on the ground and broke; as they broke, forth came a young eaglet from one, and a small golden ring from the other. The eaglet grew visibly, till it reached half the height of a man, shook its wings as if to try them, raised itself from the ground, and then cried: you have released me! as token of ingratitude, take the ring the other egg contained—it is a wishing ring. Turn it on your finger, speak your wish aloud, and it will immediately be granted. But the ring has only one wish; when that is accomplished, it will lose all power, and become no more than any other ring. Therefore, reflect well on what you wish for, so that you may not have to repent afterwards."

Having so spoken the eagle rose high into the air, swept, for some time, in wide circles over the farmer's head, and then, like an arrow from a bow, shot swiftly toward the east. The farmer took the ring, put it on his finger and started homeward. Towards evening he reached a town. At the door of his shop a goldsmith stood who had many valuable rings for sale. The farmer showed him his ring and asked him what was about the value of it.

"Mere trumpery," answered the goldsmith. The farmer laughed heartily, telling the man it was a wishing-ring, and of more value than all the rings in his shop put together. Now the goldsmith was a false, designing man, so he invited the farmer to stay all night at his house, saying: "It must bring one good luck to entertain a man who is the possessor of such a precious jewel, so pray remain with me." He accordingly entertained him well with plenty of wine and civil words, but when he went to sleep at night, he drew his ring stealthily from his finger, and put on it instead a common ring quite like it in appearance. The next morning the goldsmith could hardly wait, with any degree of patience, till the farmer had taken his departure. He awoke him in the early dawn, saying: "You have so far to go, you had better start early." As soon as the farmer was safe on his journey, the goldsmith went into his room, and, having shut the shutters that no one might see, he bolted himself in, and standing in the middle of the room, and turning the ring on his finger, exclaimed:—

"I wish to have a hundred thousand silver crowns immediately!"

Hardly were the words spoken, when bright five-shilling pieces began to rain down from the ceiling; shining silver crowns poured down so fast and hard that at last they began to beat him unmercifully about the head, and shoulders and arms. Calling piteously for help, he tried to rush to the door, but before he could reach it and unbolt it, he fell bleeding to the ground. Still the rain of silver crowns did not cease, and soon, under the weight of it; the flooring gave way, and the unfortunate goldsmith and his money fell down into a deep cellar. And still it rained on, till the hundred thousand silver crowns were completed, and then the goldsmith lay dead in his cellar, with the mass of money upon him. Attracted at last by the noise, the neighbors rushed to the spot, and, on finding the goldsmith dead under his money, exclaimed, "It really is a great fortune, when blessings rain down like cudgels." Then the heirs came and divided the spoils.

Meanwhile, the farmer went happily home, and showed the ring to his wife.

"We shall now never want for anything, dear wife," he said; "our fortune is made.—But we must consider well what we must wish for."

The wife had a bright idea ready at hand.

"Let us wish ourselves some more land," said she; "we have so little. There is just a nice strip which stretches into our field. Let us wish for that."

"That would never be worth while," replied the husband; "we have only to work well a year, and have a moderate share of good luck, and we can buy it for ourselves."

And the man and his wife worked hard for a whole year, and the harvest had never been so plentiful as that autumn, so they were not only able to buy the strip of land, but had money to spare.

"You see," said the husband, "the land is ours and the wish too."

Then the good woman thought it would be a capital thing to wish themselves a cow and a horse.

"Wife," answered the husband, again clinking the surplus money in his pocket; "it would be folly to sacrifice our wish for such a trumpery thing. We can get the cow and the horse without that."

And, sure enough, in another year's time, the horse and the cow had been well earned. So the man rubbed his hands cheerfully, and said:

"Another year has passed, and still the wish is ours, and yet we have all we want; what good luck we have!"

The wife, however, began to be very impatient, and tried seriously to induce her husband to wish for something.

"You are not like your old self," she said crossly; "formerly you were always grumbling and complaining, and wishing for all sorts of things; and now, when you might have whatever you want, you toil and work like a slave, are pleased with everything, and let your best years slip by. You might be king, emperor, duke, a great rich farmer with loads of money, but no—you can't make up your mind what to choose."

"Pray do cease continually worrying and teasing me," cried the farmer; "we are both of us young, and life is long. The ring contains but one wish, and that must not be squandered. Who knows what may happen to us, when we might need the ring! Do we want for anything now? Since the ring has been ours, have we not so risen in the world that all men marvel at us? So do be sensible, and amuse yourself, if you like, by thinking what we shall wish for."

And so the matter was allowed to rest for the present. It really seemed as if the ring brought blessings on the house, for barns and granaries grew fuller and fuller from year to year: and, in the course of time, the poor farmer, became a rich and prosperous one. He worked all day with his men as if the whole world depended upon it; but in the evening, when the vesper bell sounded, he was always to be seen sitting, contented and well-to-do, at his threshold, to be wished "Good evening" by the passers-by. Now and then, when they were quite alone and no one near to hear, the woman still reminded him of the ring, and made all sorts of propositions to him. He always answered there was time enough to think about it, and that the best ideas always occurred to one last. So she gradually fell into the way of mentioning it less often, and at last it rarely happened that the ring was ever alluded to at all. The farmer, it is true, turned the ring on his finger twenty times a day and examined it closely, but he took good care never to express the slightest wish at the time.

And so thirty and forty years went by, and the farmer and his wife grew old and their hair snow-white, and still the wish remained unbroken. At least it pleased God to show them a great mercy, and He took them to Himself both in one night. Children and grandchildren stood weeping around the coffins, and, as one of them tried to withdraw the ring from the dead man's finger, his eldest son said:

"Let our father take his ring to the grave. There was some mystery about it. Probably it was some love token, for our mother often looked at the ring too; perhaps she gave it to him when they both were young."

So the old farmer was buried with the ring which should have been a wishing ring, but was not one, and yet had brought as much good luck to the house as a man could desire. For it is strange, as regards the true and the false, but a bad thing can be turned to better account in good hands, than a good thing in bad.

Some Reminiscences of Imperial France.

The N. Y. Tribune has a column of readable gossip from a correspondent concerning the late Emperor, the Empress Eugenie, and the ladies and gentlemen who used to plot and flutter around the Imperial court, from which we take these extracts:

A LIONESS IN A GILT CAGE.

People have called Eugenie "a lioness in a gilt cage," and said that she often complained of the tediousness and etiquette of court life, and that the Emperor, in many respects annoyed by her offences, regretted his choice and was frequently very impatient and violent with her. She has been described as possessing very little information, as being extremely bigoted, of bad, or rather free manners, and of limited intellect; while, on the other hand, it has been said she strongly inclines toward stubborness, thirst of power, and intrigue. She used to spend many hours of the day in occupying herself with matters of toilet, and her extravagance in this direction was unbounded.

HER INFLUENCE OVER THE EMPEROR.

It is said that she had little aptitude for doing the honors of the court, and no influence whatever on the Emperor, but more on men who surround him, and she ruled through them. A lady who frequently appeared at court asked the Empress to exert her influence in procuring a small place for a lady as music teacher who had been in some way connected with Queen Hortense. The Empress promised but did not do it, and when the petitioner reminded her of her promise, she said; "Yes, yes, I have thought of it, but really I dare not, the Emperor is so much engaged?" The lady ventured to point out that the request was a very modest one. Thereupon the Empress considered for a moment, and said: "Do you see the Emperor at the other end of the apartments? I shall send word and request him to come here, then you can speak for yourself, and I shall say a word to support you, and he will comply. But I dare not do it myself, I am so bashful, so frightened!" This, "I am so bashful, so frightened!" she was said to repeat on every occasion, particularly at official audiences; whereas, on the other hand, she would burst into loud laughter on trifling occasions, or give vent to loud and improper ejaculations: as, for instance: "*Oh, la mechante! oh, la villaine!*" or "*Dieu qui'l est drole!*" by which the courtiers were as much astonished as they were shocked.

MUTUAL DISTRUST.

The Emperor was deeply depressed for whole days during October, 1855, and was full of suspicion regarding his retinue, arising from the attempt upon his life by one of the centgardes. On such occasions, he retired into absolute solitude in his apartments: even the aides-de-camp had to keep in distant rooms, because he could not bear to hear people talk, and any noise frightened him. He sat for hours, brooding, smoking, and staring at the ceiling, until he would suddenly jump up and force himself into activity. The Empress also frequently appeared discouraged. When one of her ladies tried to cheer her up, and spoke to her of the Emperor's love, of her brilliant position, of the impending joys of a mother saying, "Indeed, your Majesty is the most enviable of mortals"—the Empress answered, "Oh! yes, very happily; until one fine morning they will throw us out of the windows into the street!"

THE LIFE AT COURT

was nothing but a continuous round of shallow, sensual dissipation. The Empress, without intellectual interest of any kind, aimed daily at new pastimes.

A lady living at court said: "We live on the Ixion wheel of pleasure." When I mentioned (in 1855) to the painter, R. L., how tasteless the dress of women had grown in Paris: how everything was overdone in color and shape, he answered: "We have a lorette on the throne; the character of the lorette pervades the taste of society; and ladies of 30 to 40 years, who have preserved the good old French taste, have to fight hard to save themselves and their daughters from the dominating tastelessness." "Look at the way they wear their hair!" said another painter, who was present; this alone gives them a bold look; they all look as if they had just returned from a ball at the Opera House after having spent a wild night!" "And we shall soon find by our morals who governs us," said a third one, a member of the Academy of Sciences. Scandalous stories of the court were continually circulated, which denoted its utter demoralization. During the divorce suit which the banker, Hope, in London, instituted against his wife, a coachman gave certain evidence that involved the Empress. Fleury was informed of this by telegraph, and finally the English Earl of C——n, who used to belong to the intimate circle of Countess Teba, at Madrid, saved the Empress by using his influence in expunging certain evidence from the stenographic reports.

THE NUMEROUS STORIES

which was circulated in regard to Princess Mathilde, Prince Napoleon, and the avarice and endless debts of Prince Napoleon, were perfectly disgusting. One day, somebody said of the latter. "He is the servant become master, the *Frontin* of the old comedy. Give him 100 francs, and he will do anything for you." When he importuned the Emperor for money lately, the latter refused. Jerome, intending to hit him hard, ejaculated: "It is evident that you have nothing from your uncle." "Indeed," answered Napoleon, "haven't I got his whole family on my shoulders?" The Emperor knew that all the Bonapartes hated him, and that he had but few trusty friends. His old teacher, Vieillard, once exclaimed at a meeting in the ante-room of the Senate, "I am thoroughly convinced that in this whole assembly there are not three persons honestly with him; and Persigny, on another occasion, gave vent to the words. "The Emperor's Ministers and all his friends have made secret arrangements with the Orleans party, or with the fusionists, should anything happen. M. Fould will sell him; M. Magnan will draw his sword against him; M. Barohe will condemn him, and they will do it in cold blood!"

THE TOTAL ABSENCE OF CONSIDERATION

with which Bonapartes, especially Prince Napoleon, spoke of the insecure position of the Emperor, and the cynicism with which they mentioned the Empress, were described to me by a number of persons as passing all bounds. The Prince asked a Republican among my friends, "Can we count upon you when we once have got rid of this—? "For what purpose?" "For a Republic, with a Bonaparte at the head." Then you are thinking of a dictatorship?" "No, no; the real Consulate as it was after the return from Egypt."

THE MANNERS AT COURT

were very low. An Englishman told me that the British Embassador, on the occasion of a reception, entered one of the apartments with his wife, where many officers were occupying all the chairs. Lady C——was very much fatigued, and his lordship approached one of the officers—not one of them having arisen of his own accord—and requested him to cede his chair to her. The officer rose, stretching himself slowly, and looking over his shoulder at Lady C——, said: "Yes, for a little while." When the Embassador afterward complained personally to the Emperor whom he knew intimately in England, the latter shrugged his shoulders and replied: "What would you have? They are all like that! They come from Africa!" Another English lady, who has spent much of her time at the house of the Princess Lieven, told me that the Princess used to be very fond of life, and was afraid of death, and did not like to hear people speak about it. But when Louis Napoleon and his gang came into power, having formerly been guests at the house of the Princess, she, who consequently knew them well, said: "I rejoice that I am old, and that I shall not live to see the times which these men will bring down upon France and upon the world. They are perverted characters and desperate fellows. I would not like to witness what they will do and perpetrate."

A Cheerful View of Things.

"How dismal you look!" said a bucket to its companion as they were going to the well.

"Ah!" replied the other, "I was reflecting on the uselessness of our being filled; for let us go away ever so full, we always come back empty."

"Dear me! how strange to look at it in that way!" said the other bucket. "Now, I enjoy the thought that however empty we come, we always go away full."

THE Chairman of the Relief Committee in Persia says that the assistance tendered by Sir Montefiore, the rich London Jew, saved a thousand lives.

(For the N. Y. Evening Post.)

THE DIAMOND BUBBLE.

From out the great Pacific Slope, land rich in wine and gold,
Mysterious rumors came, that read like fairy tales of old,
Of crimson rubies scattered round, and diamonds by the acre,
And Mother Earth so very kind, one only had to rake her.

Two honest miners from the West had made the lucky find,
And sold for half a million gold to men of frugal mind,
Who started off in joyful haste upon a first "prospecting."
And so in returned with jewels rare, all of their own collecting.

Now, in the Diamond Valley tale, so neatly told by sinbad,
Although the gems in plenty lay, yet one was "taken in" bad,
For after one had crammed himself with lots of precious stones,
He couldn't climb the mountain, and he had to leave his bones.

But here in Arizona there were diamonds by the ton,
And every other brilliant stone that flashed beneath the sun;
A million sparkling diamonds lay loosely in the gravel,
And any man "who knew the spot" could fill his bag and travel.

Again the owners of the field went on a tour "prospecting,"
With one expert from Yankeeland, on science bent, directing;
But when upon the diamond mine all wearily they halted,
They met one king, who blandly smiled, and oft repeated—"Salted."

Wiser and sadder homeward came these sharp men of the West;
An aching void lay buttoned up beneath each throbbing vest,
The honest miners from the slope "sloped" when they burst the bubble,
And took a half a million gold to pay them for their trouble.

MORAL.

To avaricious, greedy men, who dream of fields of rubies,
And jewels in ten-acre lots; Take warning by these boobies,
As for the "honest miners two," bear not the absent malice;
And if you buy up diamond mines, accept "*cum grano salis.*"

SAM. LYTINGE.

THE FASHIONS.

BALL DRESSES.

The ball season has opened, and brought into notice the low, round, Josephine corsage described early in the fall. Many ladies still wear pointed waists and low-necked basques, but those have been in vogue a long time, and will be gradually superceded by the Josephine style. The bertha of lace, or puffs, or of Grecian folds, is universally worn. The short puffed sleeves are scarcely visible below the bertha, and in some instances are omitted altogether, the armhole being finished by a frill of lace. The sensible abridgement of the train is plainly shown in the demi-trained skirts in vogue.

SILK GAUZE

is the fabric preferred above tulle are tarlatan for ball dresses. Lustrous Chambery gauzes, in solid colors, or clouded, or in intricate arabesque figures, are the first choice; striped gauzes are slightly passee; plain white grenadine and the armure grenadines are used instead of gauze for the sake of economy, and will produce a similar effect. Few entire dresses are made of gauze. The skirt and waist are usually of silk, the over-skirt and waist covering one of clouded or damask gauze; the plaited flounces of the lower skirt are of plain gauze, as figured gauzes do not make effective flounces. While clouded gauze over dresses and flounces on colored silk skirts are the most admired ball dresses of the season.

FANCIFUL SILKS.

are more used abroad than plain failles for evening dress. Conspicuous among these are velvet brocades, having raised velvet arabesques on a silk ground, and the failles with moire stripes. Ruffles and flounces of sheer white organdy, with the edges notched like saw teeth are again in vogue for trimming light silks for small parties. Trained over-skirts are seen with many dressy toilettes.

SICILIENNE

is the most fashionable fabric for evening wraps, and pale tints, such as pearl gray and blue, are preferred to pure white. Velvet and cascades of lace are the trimmings. For white opera cloaks the richest material is camel's hair, almost covered with cord soutache and edged with white yak lace. The Dolman is the shape most worn. It is said that Parisian ladies have adopted undressed kid gloves for evening wear. These are made very long, and without buttons; they are easily slipped on the hand, and extend half-way to the elbow. Very pale-tinted gloves are far prettier by gaslight than dead white gloves. Fans are very large, and are covered with Watteau pictures.

THE DORA D'ISTRIA.

A costume called the Dora D'Istria is a novelty just now in vogue in Europe. It consists of a polonaise, with a simulated hussar jacket and intricately draped skirt, on which are frog buttons and olive-shaped ornaments of passementerie. This polonaise is made of gray cloth or camel's hair, bordered with a band of silver-foxed fur. The skirt is chesnut brown velvet, trimmed to match the polonaise.

SCARF VEILS, ETC.

French scarfs are accompanied by scarf veils. These are made of a long, straight piece of net about two finger-lengths broad, edged all around with Chantilly or with Spanish blonde lace. The middle of the veil covers the face plainly, and the ends are tied behind or fastened by a jet or gold arrow, and left hanging in loops.

FLOWERS

are scarcely seen on the bonnets worn in midwinter. Feathers are used in abundance. Natural undyed wings and ostrich feathers are found on Persian hats. An eccentric novelty is a long curled ostrich plume drooping from the back of the bonnet, and wound around the neck like a boa. Bonnets are worn in most capricious fashion. The Rabagas, or sailor shape, is placed very far back, or else is perched on one side; while the high Rubens, with one side turned up, is worn very far forward on the forehead.

THE FILLET, ETC.

The Greek fillet, a band of black velvet tied around the head, is quite in favor at present. The velvet is nearly an inch wide, passes just above the forehead, is tied behind, and long ends are left hanging.

COIFFURES

are merely small clusters of flowers placed far forward in front, or on top, and also on the left side. Vines of smilax or of dwarfed ivy are placed about in the finger puffs. The Recamier bow of hair directly on top of the head is much worn. Small erect aigrettes and curled ostrich feather tips are very fashionable. Powdered hair fell into disfavor last year, but is again revived. [Harper's Bazar.

FARM NOTES.

HOW CLOVER IMPROVES THE SOIL.

Professor Noelcke explains the action of clover in increasing the fertility of soils as follows: All who are practically acquainted with the subject must have seen that the best crops of wheat are produced by being preceded by crops of clover grown for seed. I have come to the conclusion that the very best preparation,—the very best manure, is a good crop of clover * * * A vast amount of mineral manure is brought within reach of the corn crop, which otherwise would remain in a lock-up condition in the soil. The clover plants take nitrogen from the atmosphere, and manufacture it into their own substance, which, on decomposition of the clover roots and leaves, produce abundance of ammonia. In reality, the growing of clover is equivalent, to a great extent, to manuring with Peruvian guano; and in this paper of mine I show that you obtain a larger quantity of manure than in the largest dose of Peruvian guano which a farmer would ever think of applying. * * * It is only by careful investigating subjects like the one under consideration that positive proofs are given, showing the correctness of intelligent observers in the field.

COMPOST HEAPS.

It is often recommended that when manure is thrown into heaps in the field it should be covered with a layer of earth to prevent the escape of the ammonia. The experiments of Dr. Voelker, at the Royal Agricultural College at Cirencester, in England, have established the fact that the evaporation of ammonia from large heaps of manure goes on but slightly; for the reason that during the decomposition of the manure certain organic acids are formed at the same time the ammonia is involved, and then immediately unite with the ammonia, forming non-volatile compounds. There is an active escape of ammonia from the interior of large heaps, where the heat is too great for the chemical changes above referred to, but as it approaches the exterior part of the heap, where the heat is very much less, the ammonia is completely taken up by the organic acids and retained. There will be but a trifling escape of ammonia where there is sufficient moisture to retain it, for water absorbs and retains many hundred times its bulk of ammonia gas at ordinary temperatures. These non-volatile compounds, from being highly soluble in water, are liable to be washed away at every rain storm, giving the well known color to the draining of manure heaps.—Ex.

THE ACTION OF FROST.

The most fertile and productive regions are those where the first frost penetrates the earth deeply and exerts its influence during a considerable portion of the year. The action of the frost is powerful stimulents to the soil. It disintegrates it, and unlocks the closely combined elements and thus sets free vast quantities of plant food. Its action also counteracts the compressive force of rains and the tread of teams and other animals, so each year lifts up and lightens the compact earth. With frost to aid, the farmer need not plow and cultivate so much, to put the soil in good condition, as when this element is not operative. In this aspect, then, winter is a blessing to a farmer, and he should wisely avail himself of all its advantages. If he cannot plow and harrow during half the year, let him expose his soil with judgment to the action of the frost which silently plows and harrows, subsoils and rolls for him. On heavy and naturally strong, rich lands, through fall plowing is advisable. If the surface is left rough, it is perhaps better; if left lumpy the clods disintegrate and crumble to dust under the ice fingers of the frost farmer. The addition of fertilizers to such soil in the fall is wise because they become intimately mixed with it by the combined action of the frost and water, and are then immediately available for the plants when growth begins in the spring.

Farmers who complain that the long winters do not permit through culture, under-estimate the value of the action of frost. It is a note-worthy fact that where winter is most severe, within the temperate zones, the soil is prolific and good crops certain to a degree much beyond that of lower latitudes. The soil seems stimulated to productiveness in proportion to the time and severity with which the frost acts upon it.—[American Rural Home.

Where Can We Find Them?

Where is the eating-house waiter correct in his arithmetic?

Where is the after-dinner speech-maker who having to propose the toast of the evening, does not regret that it has not been placed in abler hands?

Where is the railroad conductor of sufficient self-control to shut a carriage door without giving a good bang to it?

Where is the tourist who can turn his thalers into francs and not lose a few centimes by it?

Where is the light cart-driver who ever dreams of slackening his pace when going round a corner where there is a crowded crossing?

Where is the man who keeps a diary and ever lives to find the slightest use in doing so?

Where is the young gentleman who can abstain a whole month without sticking flowers in his button-hole?

Where is the young lady who, after going to a ball, is unable to describe in detail all the dresses that were worn there?

Where is the workman who, when he gets a rise in wages, ever dreams of saving money by it?

Where is the amateur who can open oysters quickly without leaving the shell sticking to them?

DEATH OF LEAP YEAR.

Oh, girls, they say that leap year's gone!
I can't believe it true,
I fear we've wasted precious time,
I know I have, have you?
The fact is this—so many sweets
To cull from, dazes one,
And we're such modest, tender things,
So bashful ev'ry one—

That when we ventured over far,
Like roses in the sun,
(With sweet words trembling on our lips,
And askings just begun,)
We blushed, and trembled, and looked down,
And left one-half unsaid,
And flat ered off, for very fright,
With all our sweets unshed,

So time has slipped away, and now,
Old Leap Year's dead and gone,
Come, let's plant, willow o'er his grave,
And hang our harps upon:
Oh dreadful, direful "seventy-three"
We've no kind word for you,
But we've a longing, lingering love,
For dear old seventy-two.

And, laddies, are ye glad it's gone,
This harvest of the fair?
No more sweet-scented billet-doux
Shall fret your etagere,
No pretty little baiting now,
With hooks but thinly clad,
For blue-eyed Will or black-eyed Phil,
Of any other lad.

We know you'll miss us over much,
Its lonely, you'll allow,
But we can't help the flight of time,
Or turn it backward now.
There's something sweet we'd like to tell
You Freds, and Neds, and Dicks;
We cannot now, it is too late,
Just wait till 'seventy-six.

VARIETIES.

ALL the canary birds in an auction room full of them, at Newark, N. J. froze to death, the other night.

AN Indianapolis grocer who advertised the names of his customers who would not pay has been sued for libel.

EDITING a newspaper is very much like raking the fire—every one thinks he can perform the operation better than the man who holds the poker.

ST. LOUIS has a young woman who predicts a bloody religious war, to take place shortly in this country. She is a spiritualist. Anybody could do that.

THE Chinese have an aphorism very similar to our "Man proposes, but God disposes." It is: "Jen schwo, soo-trel Tien schwo, wei-jau! wei-jau! "Man says, so! so! Heaven says, no! no!"

"MAMMA, a brooklet means a little brook, doesn't it? and an eaglet a little eagle?" "Yes, my darling." "Then, ma, does an eyelet mean a little eye, and a hamlet a little ham?"

A CHATTANOOGA lady recently claimed the body of an unknown dead man as her son and took it from the charge of the city authorities. The son has since returned alive and well, and the lady presents a bill to the city for funeral expenses.

A LADY ran away from her home, in Ontario, Canada, last December, taking with her $20,000 in gold and bonds. She was arrested in Auburn, N. Y., last week, and a reward of $1,000 which had been offered by her husband for her arrest, paid to the fortunate captor.

A GOLD snuff-box was recently sold for 12,000 francs at the Hotel Drouot, Paris. It was ornamented with enamel and diamonds, and covered with microscopic miniatures representing the ports of Bordeaux, Rochelle, Rochefort, Toulon, and Marseilles, by Lioux de Savagnac. This box was an historical bijou offered to Louis XV. by the city of Bordeaux.

FOR unique impudence and a cool disregard of consequences, commend us to a Detroit youth. He languidly agreed with a woman at her street door, to which he had summoned her, concerning the prospect of the people in the house moving that afternoon, and when the woman showed signs of becoming demonstrative, blandly offered to bet her $2 that they would because the roof of the house was all ablaze.

"PATTIE,—Come back at once, and all can be made right. Your old and best adviser says your absence is most injurious to your interests, and M. agrees with him."——"Mine.—Silence will never mean forgetfulness, but obedience to necessity. Remember always I cannot change; to end of life shall love and hope on, fully believing in your faithfulness of heart. Tiny lock of hair.—April 4th, May June 24th."——"J. J.—Won't you send what I ask for? I am coming down towards the end of the year. May we not meet? Send a line, and send what I wanted. Wear the S——sometimes for me. Ghost?—J. J."—[Advertisements in London Times.

AMONG the "general exercise" in our public schools in this city there is now introduced what may be called the fire-escaped drill. One principal of a grammar school has drilled her scholars to rise at the sound of her bell, to stand, feet firmly planted, until a second stroke, upon which signal they rush on a "double-quick" to the main staircase and thence safely into the street. All good step, nobody is crushed, and the school-room is speedily emptied. It may be considered strange that a necessity for any such drill exists; but one cannot restrain his admiration of the system which trains up children to run from fire in good order, whatever may be its failings in other respects.—[N. Y. Express.

The Hawaiian Succession.

[London Times Jan. 6th.]

Queen Emma's grandfather was an Englishman, one of the earliest who settled on the islands. He married a female chief, and the Queen's mother was also a full native. Queen Emma, consequently, is three parts Hawaiian, one part English blood. In childhood she was adopted by Dr. Rooke, an English physician, living at Honolulu. Her adopted parents gave her a good education, and this added to her natural aptitude and gentle manners, won her a place in every society to which she came, when visiting Europe in 1865-1866. I would call your attention to the fact that no news has yet been received from Hawaii, except by telegram from San Francisco, there being no cable between Honolulu and that city. Letters are due in London ten days hence, and they will probably contain ample details. In the meantime I entertain little doubt that the King is dead, knowing he had been suffering from severe illness for three or four months. He is the last direct member of the race of the Kamehamehas. A Prince of pure native blood remains at Honolulu—a man of strong but mixed character, who might be the proper successor to the late Sovereign.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Jan. 25 1873

THE new U. S. Senators, BOGY of Missouri, and OGLESBY of Illinois, are represented to be strong Protectionists.

THE *Dispatch* exonerates vice President WILSON for his connection with the Credit Mobilier scandal. That fixes it.

REVELS, the colored ex-Senator is Secretary of State of Mississippi. The colored men of Pennsylvania wanted HARTRANFT to appoint one of them to that position in this State, but the heroic couldn't see it.

UPWARDS of eighty divorces have been applied for in this county during the past year—whisky was at the top and bottom of nearly all the cases, which furnishes another argument for temperance societies and the local option law.

HENRY WILSON swears that he feels outraged at the attacks made upon him in the Credit Mobilier affair. No doubt of it. He is not the only innocent lamb who—

When he feels the halter closely draw,
Has a bad opinion of the law.

WE have it from reliable authority that a bill for the repeal of the Local Option law is drawn up and in Harrisburg, where there is a strong combination of liquor interests formed from various parts of the State. It is the intention to present the bill next week.

THE Harrisburg *State Journal* states that it is boldly asserted by reliable men that two hundred thousand dollars can and will be raised to defray the expense of repealing the Local Option law. If this be true, and we have no reason to doubt that it is true, repeal will come.

ONE of the Washington correspondents of the *World* is in love with NELLIE GRANT. He is constantly dispatching that she is getting better looking, winning golden opinions, modest, unassuming, &c. That's what most fellows think when they are struck, but they ought not to tell everybody.

WILL the *Commercial* inform its part of the public whether it is in favor of the Local Option Law or not? Before the election it favored both sides of the question, temperance and whisky, now that the question must be tried on, and promises redeemed, we are a little anxious to know whether the German vote is of any consequence. Give us a square answer.

THE Credit Mobilier investigation has already had one tangible result. An envelope, enclosing $400 cens'ience money, from a penitent stockholder, has reached the Treasury.—*Phila. Ledger.*

The "penitent stockholder" turns out to be Gen. GARFIELD of Ohio. He sent the four hundred dollars to OAKES AMES and omitted to enclose in the envelope an explanatory note. AMES says GARFIELD does not owe him the money and has sent it back. How touching!

QUESTIONS that the ring organs in this city prefer not to discuss:

Negroes in the white schools.

Chinese labor in our workshops.

The proposed repeal of the Local Option law.

We defy any one to get an expression of opinion on these questions from either the *Commercial*, *Dispatch*, or *Gazette*. They have been ordered to keep mum by the rings that control them, and dare not disobey the command of their masters.

THERE is a rumor afloat that FORNEY's *Press*, of Philadelphia, must be rooted out, for having dared to offend the HARTRANFT and MACKEY ring during the late campaign. More wonderful still, that Mr. BRIGHAM, late of the *Commercial*, now of the orange groves of Florida, is to control the new concern. The *Leader* and *Chronicle* of this city are to suffer a like fate at the hands of the same party, for the exercise of a little independence on the same occasion. We predict a flat failure in both cases.

THERE has been a break in the Eastern nail market. At a meeting of the manufacturers of American cut nails and spikes, held at Fall River, Massachusetts, a few days ago, it was voted to reduce wholesale prices fifty cents per keg, excepting fence and sheathing nails, which are as heretofore. Prices now, from $5 to $6 50 for from tenpennies to three-pennies. Half kegs fifty cents per cwt. more than the above prices. The recent decline in prices for English pig iron, together with a superabundance of cheap coals in the United States, caused the decline.

RUBENSTEIN has come and gone, and the few who were able to appreciate his wonderful manipulation we have no doubt are satisfied. They have heard all that can be brought out of a STEINWAY grand or any other piano, but the great mass of the audience, failed to appreciate or understand the performance. RUBENSTEIN has made his reputation, it is secure; and he gives concerts now to make money, and those who pay have a right to be pleased, if they do demand a lower order of music, but we presume that would be called vulgar by the first class artists.

GEORGIA FINANCES.

It appears by the message of Gov. SMITH, of Georgia, that the receipts into the treasury of that state for the year 1873, including cash on hand January 1, of that year, were $2,101,340; of this sum, $946,814, was from the general tax; $300,000 from the rental of the Western and Atlantic railroad; $128,972 from the poll-tax; and $108,706 from the school-tax. The expenditures for the year were $1,335,207. The public debt of the State is $8,186,500. Of $3,000,000 gold bonds issued by Gov. BULLOCK, $300,000 has been returned to the treasury and cancelled; and $102,000 has been declared null and void by the legislature; the balance of $2,598,000 has been recognized as legal, and is included in the State debt. Of the gold bonds, $2,760,000, issued by Gov. BULLOCK in 1870, $880,000, has been returned to the treasury and cancelled; and the balance, $1,880,000, has been declared void by the legislature. Of the currency bonds, $2,000,000, issued by Gov. BULLOCK, in 1870, $500,000 has been returned to the treasury and cancelled, and the balance, $1,500,000 declared void. The indorsements of the Alabama and Chattanooga railroad bonds, $194,000, have also been declared void. The indorsements of the bonds of the Brunswick and Albany railroad, $3,300,000; those of the Bainbridge, Cuthbert and Columbus railroad, $600,000; those of the Cartersville and Van Wert railroad, $275,000; and those of the Cherokee railroad, $300,000 have also been declared void. The total amount of bonds and indorsements outstanding thus declared null and void is $8,151,000.

CHILDLIKE AND BLAND.

The son-in-law of Mr. BROOKS, member of Congress, is a very proper young man, but is afflicted with a defective memory. He bought 100 shares of Credit Mobilier stock for $10,000 and received, so far as he remembers, 962 per cent. return thereon. His words are: "I do not remember how many dividends I received; I received one dividend in money amounting to $9,000; I received besides the $9,000 in cash 822 shares of stock in the Union Pacific Railroad in the way of dividends from Credit Mobilier; and I received 50 shares additional [Credit Mobilier] stock by virtue of my ownership of 100 shares." This investment, therefore, stands:

Investment.		*Return.*	
100 shares bought..	$10,000	100 shares owned	$10,000
		Cash dividend	9,000
		Stock dividend 822 U. P. RR...	82,200
		Stock dividend 50 Credit Mobilier	5,000
		Other dividends, amount forgotten	0,000
Total	$10,000	Total	$106,200

So far as he remembers, this gentleman, whose venture dates from December 26, 1867, has made $96,200, and yet does not seem to consider such profits at all suggestive of fraud.

His father-in-law has also a bad memory, as well as DAWES, COLFAX and WILSON.

THREATS of a revolt comes from the colored element occasioned chiefly by the refusal of the Administration to appoint people of color to paying offices. No doubt they will find out ere long that they are good enough to vote, but that all the good offices are to be reserved for the white trash. One of their journals, *Our National Progress*, says in regard to the action of our Radical legislature:

We and the colored people of the State of Pennsylvania feel chagrined at being so sought for during the troubles of the late canvass, and being now so forgetfully thrust aside.

Senators and representatives say it was an oversight—it was not thought of in time. All we have to say is, that these oversights are too infernally common, and that the caucuses of each House knew of the necessity in this case, in time sufficient to remedy the difficulty.

The colored voters are now in consultation over all such matters, and they have nearly come to the conclusion that to Radically remedy these things, holding as they do the balance of power in county and State, they must "strike out for themselves."

Now here is still another chance for the organs in this city to stand up for the rights of the colored population. Will they do it?

UNLIKE the organs in this city and elsewhere; the N. Y. *Post* does not attempt to suppress the facts in regard to the manner in which Senatorial elections in many of the States have been purchased like merchandise. It refers to the testimony of Mr. DURANT, who swears that he gave two checks of five thousand dollars each to help re-elect Mr. HARLAN in Iowa; and also to Mr. BUSHNELL's testimony and says:

The honest constituents of Messrs. Harlan and Thayer may experience a shock at the bold and dashing manner in which Mr. Bushnell pointed out how they have been hoodwinked into the supposition that they had the power to choose their own representatives, when in fact they have had nothing to do with it. But there is nothing new in this shocking condition of affairs to cause alarm. These instances have their counterparts in many of the other states, and the criticisms which their own partisan companions have for years passed upon the Senators named, have been applied with equal force and truth to other States. The comments upon the financial aspect of the late Senatorial contests in Pennsylvania and South Carolina; the quiet manner in which the charges against Senator Pomeroy, of Kansas, were "shelved" after the legislature had denounced him by an overwhelming vote; the fearful revelations in the case of Senator Caldwell, and the current reports about the manner in which Senator Clayton, of Arkansas, obtained his seat, are the commonplaces which Mr. Bushnell embellishes with the truth told without reservation. This witness takes a practical view of a system which is eating away the life of legislative bodies in this country; he says, no less truly than boldly, that these gifts and sales of money and stocks are for a valuable consideration.

BAY OF SAMANA.

This bay, at the eastern extremity of San Domingo, has for many years been coveted by Americans; and its assumed value as a West Indian port was probably the origin of Gen. GRANT's effort a year ago, to obtain possession of the whole island under his famous treaty with BAEZ, the negro President of that petty so-called Republic.

That treaty, negotiated without any semblance of authority and in secret by one of Gen. GRANT's brigade of military attaches, was very summarily rejected by the Senate, much to the gratification of all reflecting citizens; who were not yet entirely educated up to the idea of admitting into the American Union as a full-fledged State, a small West India Island inhabited by half naked ignorant negro savages.

It appears however, that the possession of the Bay of Samana, with all its advantages, real and imaginary, has been secured by a company of American capitalists in perpetuity, with other privileges upon the island which will enable them to exercise control over the whole of that diminutive republic, with power more absolute than that exercised by the British company in the East Indies. They are authorized to build railroads and telegraph lines, to construct canals, conduct mining and manufacturing operations, and of course—it would not be an American enterprize without that essential feature—to establish a Bank and the necessary branches. In addition to all these concessions, they are authorized to equip and maintain an army and to use their own flag on their own vessels.

How far, if at all, our Government is involved in this scheme no one outside of the management can tell. It is to be hoped this enterprize of private citizens will in no wise produce complications between our country and foreign nations, nor be the means of introducing such a mass of pure ignorance and barbarism into our Union, upon an equal footing with the States now existing. The infusion of that quality already is about as strong as is tolerable.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES.

When Congress made a liberal grant of lands, to each State some years ago, for Agricultural Colleges it was considered final. Land scrip was apportioned to each State, proportionate to the representation, twenty thousand acres, we believe, for each member of Congress. The disposition and application of the proceeds of this scrip, was the subject of angry discussion in the several State Legislatures, in consequence of rivalry among existing institutions, which claimed to meet the requirements of the legislation, which directed a more thorough training in the science of Agriculture. The scrip was sold at prices ranging from forty to eighty cents per acre, chiefly to speculators. It is now proposed to appropriate the proceeds of five hundred thousand acres, of the public lands, for each State and Territory, at a dollar and a quarter per acre, or some thirty millions of money, from the public treasury, which has already passed the Senate by a vote 39 to 14. This is not only a job, a scheme of bribery and corruption, but a useless waste of the public money. The Agricultural colleges of the country are a failure, and have not met public expectation, and might as well be abolished. The public domain might be all appropriated on these institutions, without adding materially to the intellectual wealth of the country in the direction sought. Let us hope before this plundering scheme passes the House, there will be some sort of investigation into the merits of the case, or are we to have more Credit Mobiliers?

PREPAYMENT OF NEWSPAPERS.

The House Committee on Postoffices is considering the propriety of requiring the prepayment of all newspapers transported through the mails. If this don't raise a howl among newspapers having the largest circulation, we don't know what will. This is among the many reforms promised by the present administration.

WHENEVER the *Commercial* falls short in furnishing reasons, on any matter of dispute or difference with this paper, it goes for its "Cheshire cheese" and prattles about the opposition of THE POST to our beloved country, during the late war. This must be accepted by its loyal readers as sufficiently decisive upon all points. It perhaps has not occurred to the writer on that journal, although it bears the frosts of but few winters on its brow, that its readers were here during that great struggle, and have personal knowledge of the course of THE POST during its existence. The editors of the *Commercial* are like the "little joker" in the thimble game, now you see them and now you don't. They are birds of passage, and only rest where it is pleasant and profitable. The latest warbler of that concern, recently winged his way to the sunny South, and of course took his notes with him, and is now hob-nobbing with those vile rebels, he made so much money in abusing. Whom he has left to administer upon his late political opinions, is unknown and of no consequence, but we venture to assert he is neither a soldier or a sailor; perhaps like the departed BRIGHAM, a carpet bagger and adventurer.

HARLAN'S OPINION.

Senator HARLAN of Iowa is editor of the Washington *Chronicle*. That paper is decidedly of opinion that the Credit Mobilier investigation is a failure, and that not a solitary fact has come out to the discredit of any member of Congress!

The day after this opinion had been published, Mr. DURANT was examined as a witness. He acknowledged that he had, himself, advanced ten thousand dollars to aid in HARLAN's election to the Senate. Possibly the editor of the *Chronicle* may change his view of matters—at least so far as he himself is concerned. No one can tell how far this dirty affair may reach, and how many men—heretofore standing fair in the estimation of the people—may be implicated. Let it go on. Let the putrid mass be probed thoroughly. Let all the corruption be laid bare before the eyes of the people, and let our American Israel be confounded by a full view of the Gods of its idolatry. Great evils require determined treatment, and it will be favorable to the healthy action of our public affairs if we can through this investigation, learn the heighth and depth and length and breadth of all the evils brought upon the country by its very material prosperity. Possibly the people may be induced in view of modern corruption, to cast their political idols to the moles and to the bats, and resume their love for the purity and simplicity of the government of their fathers.

This affair, in connection with the wholesale bribery in South Carolina and in Kansas, one would think would shock the moral sense of even the worst class of men; but we see people making great pretentions to moral character, who endeavor to smooth the whole thing over. Better, far better, will it be to expose the evil completely. If the people are not corrupt, they will apply a remedy.

WILSON'S TESTIMONY.

The following scraps from the sworn testimony of vice-President WILSON before the Credit Mobilier Investigating Committee on Thursday are worth preserving. They ought to be set in a frame:

My wife was presented with $3 800 on the anniversary of our silver wedding, a portion of which was invested in Credit Mobilier bonds.

Witness knew nothing of the organization. AMES said he would guarantee to pay ten per cent. and advised witness to take it.

Witness told AMES that if the road ever should apply for legislation he would want the money back and give the bonds up.

AMES laughed at the anxiety of witness to get out and said he would return him the money and cancel the bargain with him.

If ten thousand dollars from Credit Mobilier was due witness, he would not touch a cent of it.

He had done nothing which he did not feel he had a right to do, and he felt outraged at this attack made upon him.

He thought great wrong had been perpetrated.

MR. NELSON, formerly confidential clerk with PHELPS, DODGE & Co., who gave to the United States authorities information of alledged frauds committed by the said firm, is furnishing to the press the fact on which the suit is based. He says it is true that the firm evaded payment of legal duties on their importation by the fraudulent use of double invoices. Mr. NELSON was instructed to destroy these double invoices after serving their purposes, which he did for a time, but finding himself suspected, he preserved and now has them in his possession. He now says he has papers proving a fraud of nearly two million dollars. After his discharge, he showed his hand to the firm, and to insure his silence they gave him five thousand dollars cash and a note for a similar amount. They declined to pay the latter on maturity, and NELSON lodged information against them.

THE Richmond *Enquirer*, after a careful study of the acts of President GRANT's administration and the legislation of Congress during the last four years, deduces: First, that the Republican party does not yet admit the restored equality of the Southern States. Second, that it has three distinct methods of treating those States. These three methods it thus defines:

Wherever in the South the white party is in such a hopeless minority as to make the black rule easy, the Government holds aloof and lets the white and black rogues who run the Radical machine rob and maraud without hindrance, indeed, but also without help. Wherever, as in Virginia, the white party has asserted and proven its strength, federal hardships are pretty much confined to the devious dealings of a bankrupt judge, who signs orders in blank, enters grand jury rooms to control their findings, covets (and confiscates) his neighbor's goods, and bears false witness against women and clergymen.

But in those unhappy States where the white and black parties are more evenly balanced, where the natural feeling of indignation and disgust at the thieves' work around them is not hushed into stillness by the hopelessness of succor, and the poor afflicted people are struggling to save themselves from the Radical robbers—there our benign Government finds at once its finest field and most powerful motive for tyrannous intermeddling. How otherwise will the poor, dear thieves get along?

ONE of GRANT's friends, a person of color, was elected clerk of one of the courts at Alexandria, Virginia. He was qualified, bonded, proceeded to the discharge of his duties, and is now brought up in mid career by an order of the Court requiring him to "show cause why he should not be removed for general incompetence." Just because the poor man cannot read or write. What an outrage!

Still Paving the Way for the Introduction of Chinese Labor into the Work-Shops of Pittsburgh.

[From the American Manufacturer published in Pittsburgh.]

An article in the New York *Herald* on the Chinese at Beaver Falls, credited to the Pittsburgh POST speaks of them as "occupying an old rookery of a building." The phrase, like the general drift of the article, is a misrepresentation of the facts, and does an injustice to one of the most enterprising firms in the west. The Beaver Falls Cutlery Company are introducing Chinese labor *from a necessity, there being no reliable supply of the class of labor* required for the cutlery manufacture in this part of the country. Though they have secured a good class of workmen in times past, they have been subjected to constant loss by frequent changes in the shops and a disposition to dictate in the management, to such an extent as to jeopardize the pecuniary interests of the company. Except so far as the dissatisfaction of the tradesmen of the town is concerned, there is no complaint against the Chinese. They are said to be very industrious and peaceable. The main building used as their quarters is one of the largest and most substantial residences ever built in the town, and the company are prepared to furnish comfortable residences for all their employees, whether Chinese or other nationalities. The works are a model of order and neatness, *and only a disposition to embarrass the introduction of Chinese labor* could have inspired the article referred to..

AT least six plots to assassinate the late LOUIS NAPOLEON, were made. In Oct., 1852, when NAPOLEON, who was on the eve of becoming Emperor was at Marilles, an infernal machine, formed by 250 gun-barrels charged with 1,500 balls, was to have been discharged against the Prince and his cortege, but the design was not carried out. On July 5, 1853, a fresh attempt was made to assassinate him as he was going to the Opera Comique. Twelve Frenchmen were arrested as concerned in the conspiracy. On April 28, 1855, JEAN LIVERANI fired two shots at the Emperor in the Grand Avenue of the Champs Elysses. In 1857, THIBALDI, BARTOLOTTI, and GRILLI went from England to Paris to assassinate the Emperor, but were discovered, arrested, tried and punished. On January 14, 1858, ORSINI, GOMEZ, PIERI and RUDIA threw their shells at the Emperor. On December 24, 1863, GRECO, TRABUCCA, IMPERATORE and SCAGLIANI, who had gone from London with the intention of killing the French Emperor were arrested in Paris.

THE accumulating reports of fatalities by the recent storm in northern Minnesota intensify the horror of that dread calamity. The storm seems to have been unprecedented in its suddenness as well as its severity, and for travelers who encountered it death seems to have been the rule and escape the exception, very few of the luckless wayfarers surviving to tell the story of their sufferings. Whole sleighing parties frozen to death upon the road, the horses standing stark upon their legs and the drivers sitting bolt upright; the farmer dying while hurrying to the succor of his stock; a husband, leaving his wife in the agonies of childbirth, dying by the roadside while hastening for assistance, the mother consigned the new-born infant to the icy grasp of death only to follow the husband and child—these are among the harrowing recitals contained in the dispatches to the Chicago *Times*. Death has few shapes more horrible. Similar reports come from all parts of the State, and the statement that the loss of life and property exceeds that by the Sioux massacre of 1862 is probably not an exaggeration.

THE Senate is flooded with petitions from soldiers in the late war and their representatives, asking for the passage of the House bill giving land certificates to honorably discharged soldiers and their representatives. Mr. HARLAN says that should these petitions be granted certificates would probably become so plenty that they would not be worth more than $10 or $15 each, and Mr. PRATT read a letter from the Secretary of War, showing the number of soldiers who served in the war to have been 2,670,578. Supposing the number who died without leaving legal representatives, or who will not apply for the land warrants, to be 670,578, there would still be 2,000,000 left. To give 160 acres of land to each of these would require 320,000,000 acres.

THE Sprinfield *Republican* stops a moment to mention that the act of February 26, 1853, makes the bribing of a member of Congress a high crime and misdemeanor on both sides. Upon conviction in any Federal courts having criminal jurisdiction, the briber may be fined three times, the amount of the bribe and sent to prison for three years, while the bribed forfeits his seat and is forever disqualified from holding any office of honor, trust, or profit under the General Government.

HARRISBURG.

SENATE.

Special to The Post.)

HARRISBURG, January 16, 1873.

The SPEAKER appointed Mr. Alexander (Phila.) an additional member of the Committee on Congressional Apportionment.

Reports of Committees.

The committees, to whom the following subjects were referred, reported:

Act to legalize defects or omissions in sheriffs' deeds, acknowledged otherwise regular.

To prevent the deposits of carcasses of dead animals on the levees of Allegheny county.

Petition of Charles F. Miller contesting the seat of Stokes L. Roberts, Associate Law Judge of Bucks and Montgomery counties.

A committee was ordered to be drawn on next Monday. This makes the sixth contested election committee ordered the present session.

New Bills.

The following bills were read in place:

By Mr. ANDERSON—An act to incorporate the Shoe and Leather Bank of Pittsburgh.

Also an act to regulate church societies.

By Mr. PLAYFORD—Supplement to the act incorporating the borough of Waynesburg.

By Mr. M'KINLEY—An act to provide for the management of Venango County Work House. Passed.

By Mr. MACLAY—An act to allow the Oil City railroad to increase its capital stock.

An act to incorporate the Sewickley water works. Passed.

Bridge at Oil City.

An act to charter a bridge company at Oil City being under consideration, Mr. McCLURE offered a proviso that the bridge should be contracted for and built within six months—he, at the same time, declaring that he was opposed to the Legislature granting a charter to any company to allow them to force a rival company to pay them for not building the bridge.

A Move in the Right Direction.

Mr. RUTAN gave notice that he would hereafter object to the suspension of the rules, which will require all bills to be referred to the standing Committees in all cases. He had noticed that bills were read in place, and the rules suspended so frequently, that Senators were now expected by their constituents to pass all their local bills the day they are received, and they are blamed if they cannot do so. In this way bills are often passed containing the most objectionable features, and everyone, except perhaps the Senator introducing the bill, is entirely unaware of the fact, as no opportunity is given for examination. When he (Rutan) was Speaker of the Senate, he had noticed that objectionable bills were generally passed in this way, and as the Speaker of the Senate could not object, he proposed to do so himself in every case, unless it was under extraordinary circumstances and after the bill had been submitted for examination.

Adjourned till Monday evening.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Committees Drawn in Cases of Contested Seats.

The House met earlier than usual, dispensed with the reading of the journal and went to work drawing Committees in the cases of the contested seats, unfinished last evening.

After completeing it, they went into joint convention to count the vote for Governor.

They then adjourned until Monday evening.

Before adjourning, Speaker ELLIOTT announced his Committees.

Allegheny is represented by from two to four members on every important Committee.

Mr. Wainwright is Chairman of the Vice and Immorality Committee, to which the liquor bills will be referred. He is also on Banks, Corporations, Railroads, and Ways and Means.

Mr. McCormick is Chairman of the Congressional Apportionment, and is on most of the important committees of the House.

Mr. Ballantine is Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, and is scattered around pretty thickly on the other committees, being on no less than four contested seats committees.

Mr. Ramsey is Chairman of the Printing Committee, and is on the Judiciary General and Judiciary Local and almost every other committee, besides three Contested Seats Committees.

Mr. Newmeyer is on both the Judiciary Committees, on Federal Relations, Estates and Escheats and several others.

Mr. Sample is on Railroads, Passenger Railways and three Contested Seat Committees.

Mr. Young is on the Committees on Agriculture, Education, Roads, Bridges and Ferries, Accounts and one contested seat. So you see by the above that the Allegheny delegation has a better show this session than ever.

Five contested Committees which were drawn are almost unanimously Republican, Democrats not challenging many Republicans who were drawn from the box.

Another Contest.

Mr. DAILEY presented the petition of Geo. M. Gowan, contesting the seat of Tittermary (Phila.)

Orders of the Day.

The orders of the day were then called.

The CHAIR submitted the question as to whether the petition should be received or not.

The House was almost unanimously in favor of suspending the rules and receiving the petition—yeas, 79; nays, 14. It was presented.

Mr. Selfridge, Clerk of the House, slipped on the steps of the Speaker's stand, immediately after the session today, and severely injured his leg. He had to be carried to his rooms at the Keystone Hotel.

Special to The Post.

HARRISBURG, January 17, 1873.

Both Houses adjourned yesterday, but many of the members remained over to attend the organization of the various

Contested Election Committees.

They all organized with the exception of the DeLacy Committee from Luzerne. In this Committee there were three members from Allegheny, viz.: Ballantine Sample and Ramsey. Four of the committee were from Philadelphia. The three members from Allegheny, together with Henry, of Cambria, and Latta, of Westmoreland, refused to organize unless they got the Secretaryship of the same. The Chairman of the several Contested Election Committees are as follows:

Reynolds vs. Quigley, Chas. Porter, Philadelphia.

Faunce vs. Ash, Levi Prizer, Chester.

Wadell vs. Koons, Adam Albright, Philadelphia.

Phillips vs. Kissner, John Lamou, Philadelphia.

Williams vs. De Lacy, John J. Mitchell, Tioga.

The Secretaries are mostly shorthand reporters, unknown to your readers.

Senator Graham returned home last evening.

Inauguration.

Active preparations are in progress for the inauguration of Governor elect Hartranft.

Election of United States Senator.

As there seems to be some understanding as to when the election for United States Senator will take place, it may be well to state that each House votes separately, on the third Tuesday of January, at 3 o'clock P. M., if the Legislature shall have organized before the second Tuesday. On the following day, at 12 M., the two Houses meet in joint convention, and the journals of the two Houses are read and certificates signed. Nominations must be made two days prior, and communicated to each House. Very little interest, however, is manifested on either side as to the formula yet to be gone through with.

MEASURING THE BABY.

We measured riotous baby
Against the cottage wall;
A lily grew at the threshold,
And the boy was just as tall.
A royal tiger lily,
With spots of purple and gold,
And a heart like a jeweled chalice,
The fragrant dew to hold.

Without the blackbird whistled,
High up in the old roof trees;
And to and fro at the window
The red rose rocked her bees;
And the wee pink fist of the baby
Were never a moment still,
Snatching at shine and shadow
That danced at the lattice-sill.

* * * * * * *

Ah me! in a darkened chamber,
With the sunshine shut away,
Through tears that fell like bitter rain,
We measured the baby to-day.
And the little bare feet that were dimpled
And sweet as a budding rose,
Lay side by side together
In the hush of a long repose.

Up from the dainty pillow,
White as the risen dawn,
A fair little face lay smiling
With the light of heaven thereon;
And the dear little hands, like rose leaves
Dropped from a rose, lay still,
Never to catch at the sunshine
That crept to the shrouded sill.

We measured the sleeping baby
With ribbons white as snow,
For the shining rosewood casket
That waited him below.
And out of the darkened chamber,
We went with a chill wild moan;
For to the height of the sinless angels
Our dear little one had grown.

The Destruction of Edwin Forrest's Library by Fire.

By the fire at the residence of the late Edwin Forrest in Philadelphia, on Wednesday, most of the library was destroyed. From the papers of that city we learn the room devoted to the library was on the south side of the building, and extended the whole depth of the property. Book shelves were arranged along the southern wall, the whole extent broken only by chimney piers, two in number. One case situated in the southeast corner of the room, and in the recess adjoining the first chimney to the last, was devoted exclusively to Mr. Forrest's large collection of the several editions of Shakspeare. Since Mr. Forrest's death the property has been in charge of the executors, one of whom (Mr. James Oakes) has been sleeping in the house. Mr. Joseph McArdle, the late business agent for Mr. Forrest, also slept in the house. At half past three o'clock yesterday morning Mr. Oakes was aroused by the smoke in his room in the third story, and calling Mr. McArdle, the two soon discovered the fire in the library, near the chimney flue, and in front of the Shaksperian case. An effort was made to rescue some of the editions in this part of the room, but the smoke and flames prevented this, and an alarm of fire was given. The firemen soon appeared, and the flames were extinguished.

It was then ascertained that the fire had originated from a defective flue. A portion of the floor in front of the Shaksperian library was burned through over a space of about three feet square, and the flames had been communicated directly to the book case and destroyed its contents. The several editions of Shakspeare included the collections of Mr. Forrest's lifetime, and was valuable not only because of their rarity, but because many had marginal notes of celebrated actors and actresses of a past generation. One edition, in case volume, published in 1623, and valued by Mr. Forrest at five thousand dollars, was kept outside the library shelves, but protected by a glass cover. There were but five known copies of the edition. Being kept directly over where the fire broke out it was totally destroyed. The only book saved from this portion of the library was one volume of Halliwell's edition, which had been left on the table, where Mr. Forrest had placed it the evening before his death. The fire was confined to the south eastern portion of the room, but the heat destroyed the two large mirrors over the mantels. The glass in the book-cases in the other portions of the room were broken and the books injured by smoke. The furniture was also damaged by fire, smoke and water. The library destroyed was valued at $30,000, upon which there is an insurance of $10,000 in the Fire Association. The furniture and building were damaged to the extent of five thousand dollars. In the room below, where the fire was discovered, there is a large collection of prints, but these escaped, although the furniture in the room was damaged by water. Owing to the confusion yesterday, it could not be ascertained of the executors whether a valuable collection of photographs of Mr. Forrest, taken of him in his various characters, as studies in his profession, are destroyed or not. It is feared that they were deposited in the book-case with the Shaksperian collection. Fortunately the fire did not extend to the art gallery, which adjoins the main building to the south.

A Terrible Journey.

On the 15th day of last December a man named Andrew Peters left his home, in Canada, and came West in search of work. Upon arriving in Omaha he proceeded to Plum Creek, on the line of the Union Pacific Railroad, and upon reaching that place he wished to go to the farm of a man living eight miles from the village. Not being acquainted with the country he inquired the way, and was directed to go across the creek and follow a certain line. On the 24th day of December he started on his short journey, but having but little idea that in so short a distance he would stare death in the face. After proceeding about four miles he made the alarming discovery that he had suddenly lost his way in the blinding, drifting snow, which had swept away all traces of the road and all the landmarks upon which he depended, the wind having arisen after he had set out from Plum Creek. Then his wanderings began, he hoping all the time that he might accidentally observe some friendly habitation where he could gain shelter and information. Three days and three nights he thus wandered about, without food, without rest, and with but poor protection against the biting cold and the piercing winds. He at length sank into insensibility, and remained in that state he does not know how long; but it could not have been any great length of time, for he was aroused by something that seemed to warm him up, and upon opening his eyes, he discovered a large Newfoundland dog licking his face and hands. In an instant hope returned to him and gathering all his energies, he made an effort to get upon his hands and knees and succeeded. The dog then commenced jumping around him in a playful manner and set up a joyful barking, and then made a short run, as if to indicate to Peters that if he would follow him he would lead him to a place of safety. Peters began following the dog, sometimes upon his hands and knees, and at other times at a hobbling gait. After proceeding about half a mile, he discovered a farmhouse in the distance, which he finally reached. He was taken in by the farmer and his son, and briefly telling his story, he received their kindest attentions. They pulled off his boots, and as they did so portions of the flesh of his feet, which were frozen, came off with them. The first and third fingers on his left hand, and all the fingers, thumb and palm of the right hand, and his left ear, were also terribly frozen. The farmer and his son gave him all the assistance in their power; but there was no doctor at hand, and consequently they could not do much.

The farmer's son bought Peters' boots, as he had no further use for them, and then bought him to Plum Creek, he having determined to return home. He had but little money, but with the amount realized from the sale of his boots, and other little sums collected for him, and with a supply of provisions given him by the inhabitants of Plum Creek and the passengers, he managed to reach this city yesterday afternoon on the Union Pacific train from the West, after having suffering untold agonies.

It is not likely that he can survive.—*Omaha Bee.*

Personal Description of the Late King Kamehameha.—Funny Funeral Scenes.

A dispatch from Honolulu, December 15th, gives some interesting personal particulars concerning the late King Kamehameha V., of the Sandwich Islands, lately deceased. The dispatch says:

His late majesty had received a superior English education, and spoke our language with perfect correctness and with the refined tone of an accomplished gentleman. He was well versed in English literature, and sometimes indulged in very apt Shakspearean quotations. He was stout, well-made, and skillful in athletic sports. Like his great predecessor, Kamehameha I., he was fond of the sports of the sea; he would skillfully manage a huge canoe alone,, and would dive to dangerous depths with the playful ease and buoyancy of a dolphin; and when he arose from the deep, shaking the brine from his curling jetty locks, and revealing his magnificent dusky form, he seemed indeed the Neptune of the Pacific waters.

The King was a thrifty man, and had accumulated large means for these islands. He had a sheep-run of 150,000 acres upon Molokai, upon which grazed 30,000 head of sheep. His income was about $60,000 per annum, and he held half a million of crown and government lands. The quarter of these means will amply sustain a new and efficient republican government. A great majority of the foreign population desire to set aside, our paltry, expensive, though interesting royalty, and the only difficulty will be to persuade the native population to acquiesce in the change.

The Kanakas, or rather a portion of them, are now howling over their dead chief, although I must say that less feeling has been shown at the death of Kamehameha V. than on the demise of any previous chief. Still there are enough to keep up the barbarous saturnalia around the palace, which amuses foreigners so much. This time the hideous funeral fandango was tabooed strictly to the foreign population. A strong guard enclosed the the palace, and tried to keep the heathen saturnalia from critical foreign, but enterprise and a strong curiosity managed to outwit the valiant Kanaka guard.

Within the palace court were to be seen more than 1,000 dark contortionists, minstrels and professional wailers, who made night hideous. It was a lovely moonlight, and the graceful tamarind, algeroba and mango trees made beautiful silhouettes on the clear sky. The crowds were interspersed among groves. A hundred half-naked women gyrated with their supple, shining bodies, and swung in the air tatooted calabashes that rattled with pebbles inside. Another crowd moved in mock fights. Some recited, not the exploits of war or peace, but the lascivious prowess of the late monarch. This is the special burden of the minstrels—to laud the physical development and erotic power of majesty.

Christianity, with all its beneficent influences in these islands, has never been able to check the filthy and riotous mysteries enacted over dead kings. It is curious that such intelligent men as the Kamehamehas really were should have consented to the perpetration of such abominable native superstitions. Kamehameha V. was an able man, and qualified to be a statesman in a much more important sphere than this archipelago. He disdained his situation, and said that his country offered no basis for the dignity of royalty. He had projected a tour in Europe, and intended to be present at the Vienna Exposition, if he recovered from his late illness. He was forty-two years of age at his death, and was a well-formed, princely-looking man. Lady Franklin said of him that he would be regarded as one of the most distinguished of princes in any court of Europe. He leaves no family, and not one of his blood except an imbecile old half-sister to bewail his loss. He intended to be a great king among Pacific Islanders, and to re-people his decaying country, but Providence has left this work to be done by men who shall represent a new order of things.

Terrible Scene in a Menagerie.

At the menagerie of Signori Bidel and Fairnall, at Turin, a short time since, the audience was treated to a performance not announced on the bills. Signor Bidel, the famous lion tamer, entered as usual a large cage, in which were lions, lionesses, bears, hyenas and a lamb. After the feats of leaping, &c., ordinarily shown in such exhibitions, the grand feature consisted in the simultaneous approach of the wild animals towards the lamb, and the exchange of "the kiss of fraternity." This was accomplished successfully, the animals methodically touching noses, then gravely stalking back to their places. The performance was to close by putting the lamb's head in the mouth of the lion. No sooner had the jaws closed upon the head of the animal than it was evident by the eyes and movement of the tail of the lion that foul play was threatened, and before a word of command could be given streams of blood were running from his mouth. Children screamed and women fainted, but fortunately the panic was of short duration. Signor Bidel, with a tremendous blow on the throat of the lion and a shout of command forced the half-wild animal to relinquish his victim, and although roaring fearfully, he sullenly obeyed the fixed eye and gesture of his master, retiring into a corner of the cage. But to the renewing horror of the people, in dealing with the lion he had turned his back on the lioness, which, with a howl of rage, leaped upon his back. Fortunately for Bidel, her claws and teeth entered his clothing only, and with a spring and cry he leaped from under, and at the same time striking right and left with his loaded whip, forcing the animals to the front of the cage. There was an instant of hesitation and submission on the part of the latter during which Bidel, revolver in hand, unfastened the cage and backed himself out of it. Seeing him safe, the reaction of the audience was tremendous, and the cheers that greeted his appearance were deafening. Although perfectly quiet, the deathly pallor of his face gave evidence of the danger he had passed.

WINTER.

Now evenings come full early, mornings late;
And reft of summer's green and autumn's gold,
The disrobed earth, in helpless abject state,
Lies shivering in the cold.

Sheeted in one white waste of snow she lies.
With breast and arteries bound by frost's keen, breath—
Lies numbed beneath the cold and cruel skies,
With numbness most like death.

And Nature sits and waits, bereaved, forlorn,
Watching the days drag onward one by one;
And still the same wide snow-world night and morn
Darkens and dawns upon.

No bird in brake or field, throughout the day,
Deigns to essay a ditty e'er so brief,
Save that a robin from some orchard spray
Pipes now and then for grief.

Strange, that from such stagnation as is here,
From out such seeming utter, utter dearth,
A quickening life can spring in the new year,
And all bright things have birth.

The Minnesota Horror.

The Chicago Times of Thursday prints the following special:

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 15.—The governor sent a message to the legislature, today, recommending that in view of the loss of life and stock, and the suffering that must follow from the disasters of the late great storm, that the body take immediate steps to furnish state aid to the sufferers, many of whom, being new-comers, are in indigent circumstances. With a view of preventing, to a great extent, the recurrence of such a disaster in the future, a petition was presented to the House, signed by a number of the leading citizens of the city, for the enactment of a law providing for the erection of wire fences on both sides of roads crossing the prairies, to be kept in repair by the county or town through which they pass.

The list of deaths by the late storm is receiving hourly accessions. So far the greatest number of casualties are reported from Brown county, in the vicinity of New Ulm, within a few miles of which 18 persons are known to have perished. A gentleman from Redwood Falls says that when he left there 37 deaths had been reported of persons frozen in Reaville, Chippewa, Yellow Medicine, and Redwood centre. Among the fatal cases named in Sibley county are P. B. Baker, A. R. Jenkins, and P. Sanderberger. Those named from Brown county are Thos. O'Connel, with team; Mr. Tenney, a young man named Morehouse, L. M. Fox, wife, child, and nephew, of New Ulm, were overtaken by the storm on the Redwood road, between Madelia and Marshall. They protected themselves with the sleigh box and sacks of flour until Wednesday morning, when the nephew and child died. The mother held the dead body of her child in her arms until Friday morning, when they were discovered and taken to Marshall. Mr. Fox is very badly frozen, and his wife is insane. A dispatch from Fergus Falls says that the loss of life in that vicinity already reported is 20, while the loss of stock can be counted by hundreds. Houses have entirely disappeared beneath the huge snowdrifts, and travel is entirely blockaded and stopped. A Morris dispatch, mentions the finding of the dead bodies of P. Fretland, a man named Oleson, and a Mr. Beakey, a son of Mr. Beakey is missing and has undoubtedly perished. Hans Oleson was found after being out 48 hours, badly frozen and will probably die. Christian Heg was caught in the storm on Tuesday, and buried in a drift, where he remained until Saturday afternoon, when he was found badly frozen, but may recover. Hon. H. R. Wells, of Preston, Fillmore county, reports the loss of a minister and family from Lime Springs Iowa, who were visiting in Fillmore county. The minister, with his wife and two children, undertook to reach home, and when near home the horses gave out and he took one child and made his way to the house, but in returning to the cutter where he had left his wife and remaining child he was lost, and was found the next day frozen to death. His wife and child, left in the cutter, were also found dead, but the one taken to the house was found alive.

The Oldest Inhabitant.

The Boston Commercial Bulletin has been interviewing this distinguished though mysterious citizen on the subject of snow storms, with the following result: "He stood under the edge of a wooden awning in Dock square while some of the boys shovelled snow on his head. He appeared to be oppressed by a yearning to meet somebody who 'would call this a snow storm.' The Oldest Inhabitant remembers distinctly where there were eleven feet of snow on the Common, and the boys used to coast from the top of Bunker Hill Monument clear away down to Charles river. 'We don't have no such weather now,' said the Oldest Inhabitant, with a regretful sigh. 'Folks call this cold weather! Why, it's dog-days and yellow fever to what it used to be when I was young.' The reference to his Boreal boyhood brought a frozen tear to the aged veteran's eye. He rubbed his right ear reflectively, breaking off a small frozen fragment, and pocketing it with the indifference of one who despised such degenerate frost. 'Yes, them was cold snaps, when me and Paul Revere used to skate down to Minot's Ledge to play hockey with the Provincetown's boys. You'd say it was chilly if you saw my brother 'Lije's iron teeth (we didn't have no fancy dentists in those days, and when, 'Lijah broke his front teeth on a bet that he could chaw a stick of frozen mercury out of Captain Jones' theremometer, my Uncle Eph. the blacksmith, cast him a new set)—if you'd a-seen 'Lije's teeth glued together by the frost so we couldn't open them, without a cold-chisel and blasting powder, you'd have said so too.'"

The Poisoner Sentenced.

When Mrs. Lydia Sherman was brought before the Court at New Haven for sentence, Saturday, another murder trial was in progress, that of J. H. Johnson for the murder of Mrs. Hess, at Meriden, Conn., last July. The trial concluded while Mrs. Sherman was waiting, and the jury were absent only about twenty minutes from the room, returning with a verdict of murder in the first degree. Then the attention of the excited throng turned to the more sensational matter of the Connecticut Borgia's sentence. She walked in with a calm, collected and even pleasant air, while the jailor who was in attendance seemed much perturbed in spirit, as if he, instead of that awful woman by his side, with the blood of a half a dozen human beings on her hands, was the one to whom punishment was to be meted out. The spectators were prepared for a scene such as it is usual when a woman, be she ever so wicked, sees a prospect of justice before her; but Mrs. Sherman was "game." Judge Sanford told her that she had an opportunity to speak before the law's sentence would be passed upon her. She was silent, and one of her counsel stated that she had nothing to say, but was ready for sentence. The Judge continued, telling her that the jury had found her guilty of a less crime than he at the same time thought established by the evidence. Recent developments had confirmed him and the public in that opinion but a verdict had been rendered, and he had but one sentence to pronounce according to law, that she be imprisoned in the Connecticut State Prison for the period of her natural life. Upon leaving the court-room she called herself the happiest woman in the world.

Electoral Colleges

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, January 17, 1873.

The Vienna Exposition.

Mr. SCHURZ called up the Vienna Exposition bill.

Mr. CARPENTER withdrew his amendment for an appropriation of $300,000 to complete the Washington monument, as it was doubtful whether the monument could ever be completed, owing to the softness of the foundation ground.

The bill then passed—yeas 29; nays, 18.

Relief of Certain Indians.

On motion of Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN the bill passed repealing the act for the relief of certain Indians in the Sioux superintendency.

Our Electoral System.

Mr. MORTON called up his resolution instructing the Committee on Elections to inquire into the defects of the present electoral system and the best means for amending them, and spoke at length upon the subject.

He reviewed the Constitutional position of the States in the matter of chosing electors for President and Vice President, a matter entirely beyond the National Government and entirely without remedy or redress on its part whatever. Disorders, irregularities or failures may occur in the appointment of electors in any State. No provision is anywhere made for contesting the election of electors, and whatever returns shall be made up, although produced in whole or in part by fraud or violence must stand and the vote be counted upon them if returned in time. There is imminent danger of revolution to the nation whenever the results of the Presidential election is to be determined by the vote of a State in which the choice of electors has been irregular, or is alleged to have been carried by frauds or violence, and there ought to be such machinery of the Government, provided that it would seem impossible that any man should even reach the Presidental chair, who was not legitimately chosen thereto. He recapitulated the transactions with reference to the electoral vote in Wisconsin in 1857, when the electors of that State, having been prevented by a snow storm from assembling on the day provided by law, had nevertheless sent up the vote of the State to be counted, and, though objection was made on Constitutional ground, Mr. Mason, President of the Senate, decided that the two Houses had no jurisdiction over the counting of the vote, but were not together simply as witnesses of the accuracy of the count, and of its result. The vote of Wisconsin was counted and the decision of Mason was not afterwards called in question. Clearly the framers of the Constitution did not contemplate that the President of the Senate in opening and counting the vote for President and Vice President, should exercise discretionary or judicial powers in determining between the votes of two sets of Electors or upon the sufficiency or validity of the record of the votes of Electors in any State, but that he should perform a merely ministerial act of which the two Houses were to be witnesses and to make a record, but the exercise of these high powers may devolve upon him *ex necessitate rei*, and whatever decision he may make between the two sets of Electors or upon the sufficiency and validity of the record of the votes whether on the evidence of the right of Electors to cast the votes, or whether they have been cast in the manner prescribed by the Constitution, his decision is final.

There are said to be two sets of electoral votes at this time in the hands of the Vice President from the State of Arkansas and two from the State of Louisiana and whichever of these sets he decides is the proper electoral vote and brings forward, opens and causes to be counted must be so received and, from his action there is no appeal. The action of the two Houses in 1821 in regard to printing the vote of the State of Missouri is no exception to this view of the power of the President of the Senate, for the question in that case was not as to any irregularity in regard to the electoral vote of Missouri, but whether Missouri was at the time a State in the Union and entitled to participate in the Presidential election at all, which was also the question in the election of 1817 in regard to Indiana, and in 1869 in regard to Georgia. The President of the Senate may indeed be impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors should he grossly violate his duty and thus fraudulently count or reject the electoral votes, but that would not amend the record which had been made under the wrong, help the Presidential candidate who may have been cheated out of office, nor protect the nation from disorder and civil war.

If it should happen upon the recurrence of any one of the cases considered that the decision of the President of the Senate should determine the result, and give the Presidency to a candidate who would otherwise have been defeated, or throw the election into the House of Representatives, where the candidate who had been rejected by the people should be elected by a vote of the States, all can understand the imminent peril in which the nation would be placed.

By the twenty second joint rule of the two Houses adopted in 1865, in the speaker's judgment the most dangerous contrivance of the peace of the nation ever invented by Congress, it is provided that, whenever an electoral vote is objected to, the Senate shall retire to its chamber, and each House shall separately consider the objection and the vote shall not be counted unless the two houses concur to that effect. If the two houses disagree the vote of the State is lost. This may result in a tie or in the election of a candidate who would otherwise have been defeated, or in preventing either of the candidates from having a majority of all the votes and thus throwing the election into the House of Representatives. Each house is to decide the question without debate in a summary manner, without investigation and without adjournment. Here is a powerful temptation for the House of Representatives by non-concurrence to throw the election into its own body and thus, perhaps, secure the election of the candidate who may have been overwhelmingly beaten at the polls. The two houses may be under control of different parties, as in 1857, led by politicians, ambitious, exasperated and thirsting for power, who are thus enabled by mere non-concurrence to defeat an election by the people and seize an administration of the government into the hands of their party. He did not believe the Constitution conferred the power upon Congress to make the right of the people of the State to participate in the Presidential election depend upon the contingency of the agreement of the two houses on the settlement of an objection. The rule is an invitation to partisans to make factious and captious objections. It makes the concurrent action of the two houses necessary, where it should not be; and, to sum up its perilous absurdity, its monstrous illogic, its dangerous unconstitutionality, it places it in the power of a defeated party, which may happen to have a majority in either House; to defeat an election by the people, and to take the chances of anarchy, or a victory by throwing the election into the House of Representatives.

But this extraordinary provision, by which either house is empowered to reject the vote of a State in the election for President, is created by a joint rule of the two houses. The Constitution provides that "each house may determine the rules of its own proceedings." That is the mode of conducting its business and doing those things which by the Constitution and laws it has the right to do. But surely this clause does not give the two houses the power by joint rule to enable either house to disfranchise the States by rejecting the electoral votes. The provisions of this rule, to have any validity, must be embraced in a law enacted which has been submitted to the President for his approval, and even as a law it would be the most fearful enactment on the statute book, conferring, as it does, upon either house the power to block the wheels of the government and plunge the nation into anarchy.

The proposition that Congress has power to sit as a canvassing board upon the electoral votes of States, admitting or rejecting them for reasons of its own, subverts the whole theory by which their appointment was conferred upon the States, makes Congress judge of the election and qualifications of President and Vice President, and by the operation of the twenty-second joint rule gives that power to each house separately as in the case of its own members. There is no such express power given to Congress in the Constitution, nor is it necessary to carry out any express power therein given, and its exercise would be in direct conflict with the known purposes of the framers to make the Executive and Legislative departments as nearly independent of each other as possible.

The Theory of the Electoral College was that a body of men should be chosen for the express purpose of electing a President and Vice President, who would be distinguished by their eminent ability and wisdom, who would be independent of the popular passion, who would not be influenced by tumult, cabal or intrigue, and that in the choice of President they would be left perfectly free to exercise their judgment in the selection of the proper person. In short, the idea was that a small body of select men could be more safely intrusted with the election of President and Vice President than the whole body of the people. Now that Democracy is better understood, and popular government has been more thoroughly tested we have learned that large Electoral bodies can be more safely trusted than smaller ones, that while it may be possible to corrupt small bodies, it is impossible to corrupt large ones and that the danger of tumult which was ever present in the minds of the formers of the Constitution arises chiefly from the exclusion of the masses from power and conferring it upon a few. That the candidates for Electors should be pledged in advance to vote for particular persons was not only not contemplated by the framers of the Constitution, but was expressly excluded by their theory; they were to be independent and not influenced by previous committals or engagements, so that when they came together they could deliberate with perfect freedom for the best interests of the Republic.

How completely this theory has been overturned in practice for more than seventy years it is unnecessary to recite. The Electoral Colleges have turned out to be wholly useless. Every reason given for their original establishment has absolutely failed in practice; but while they are powerless for good they may be potent for evil. In their election, errors may easily be committed, and in many instances have been. While no one would mistake the name of Grant and Greeley, changes in names on a long list of electors may occur from errors in printing or fraud sufficient to reverse the vote of a State. The present electoral system circumscribes the power and rights of an individual voter and prevents him from voting for his choice for President and Vice President, unless there are enough of his way of thinking in the same State to meet in convention and nominate electors to represent their views. The present requirement of the Constitution that electors shall meet the same day in their respective States and cast their votes is liable to accident and interruption as in Wisconsin in 1857. He would prefer that the President should be elected by the people as one community, giving the election to the man who received the highest number of votes without regard to State lines or municipality divisions so that a national character should be fully represented in one department of the Government. But in assuming that the swollen States will not consent to an amendment by which the President would be elected by the people of the United States as one community, he believed they could have no objection to such a change as would bring the election of President directly to the people of the several States, each States to be divided into as many districts as it has Senators and Representatives, each district to have one vote in the election for President and Vice President, and the vote of that district to be counted in favor of the candidates for President and Vice President who received the largest number of votes in it. This would still give to each State the same number of votes it now has in the election of President and Vice President. The votes, however, to be given directly for the candidates by the people without the intervention of electors.

The speaker then argued the fairness of the proposed plan, the intense injustice to the States of the present system, its peril to the counting and the opportunities it affords for corruption, cabal and intrigue, when an election is thrown into the House of Representatives.

But it will be asked what is the remedy? He answered that he would be glad if some method could be devised by which the nation could escape the danger of having the House of Representatives to elect a President in any case. But if such is to be the result, in case no candidate for the Presidency gets a majority of all the votes, he would have both houses of Congress meet in joint convention and each Senator and Representative to have one vote. This would be in exact harmony with the principle upon which an election is now to be made by the people of the several States. Under the new estimate which he proposed, the people of the several States shall vote directly for President, each State to have as many districts and as many votes as it has Senators and Representatives in Congress, and why the same rule should not be preserved when the election is thrown into Congress it is hard to perceive. His object was to point out to the Senate and country the dangers that lie on the pathway of the nation, contingencies some of them, not remote but near and probable, which threaten the country with revolution and the Government with destruction, and to urge that the path of duty is the path of safety; that now, in a time of peace and political calm throughout the nation, we should address ourselves to the removal of these political obstructions that were hidden to the eyes of our fathers, but have been brought to our knowledge by observation and experience.

After summing up Mr. MORTON thus concluded;

I have therefore proposed that the committee shall take the whole subject into consideration with leave to sit during the vacation, and report to the next session of Congress the result of their deliberations, and to bring forward such measures as may be deemed necessary, whether in the form of statutes or amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

At the close of Mr. Morton's speech Mr. TRUMBULL spoke briefly, agreeing with Mr. Morton as to some of the defects and dangers of the existing electoral system, but disagreeing from some of his views as to the proper remedy. The founder of our Government, he said, intended to establish, not a pure democracy, but a Republic. It was not intended that the majority should have all power, and to put the Government upon that basis would be to change our form of government, and prepare the way for Democracy.

Mr. Sherman called up the bill to revise and amend the laws relating to mints, assay offices and coinage of the United States which was amended and passed.

On motion of Mr. CRAGIN a bill to provide for building additional sloops of war was taken up and pending action upon it, the Senate adjourned until Monday the 20th.

SATURDAY'S STORM.

NEW YORK, January 18.—A sleet storm occured this morning, and everything is covered with ice.

LATER.—A freezing rain continue and everything is fringed with ice. There is yet no damage to the telegraph by falling wires.

EASTON PA. January 18.—Three inches of snow has fallen at Lehigh, and still snowing.

TRENTON, N. J. Jan, 18.—The rain is falling; the Delaware river still remains high and is delaying trains.

PHILADEPHIA. January 18.—A freezing rain is falling. The Philadelphia and Erie Railroad is impassable, and the water is still rising.

SUNBURY, Pa., January, 18.—The ice in both the north and west branches of the Susquehanna has broken up. The river is rising to an alarming extent.

WILLIAMSPORT Pa., January 18.—At Jersey Shore Pine creek has overflowed, and the Susquehanna is gorged with ice The railroad track between here and Lock Haven is under five feet of water, and in some places it is stopping travel on the Erie Railroad.

At Harrisburg the ice has not broken up yet, as the cold weather is checking the thaw.

MILWAULKEE, Wisconsin, January 18.—The weather reported from the Northeast this morning beats anything this winter. At Sparta, Wisconson, the mercury was congealed, the spirit thermometer marked forty-five degrees below zero; La. Crosse, Wisconson, thirth-one; Minneapolis, thirty-four; Milwaukee, eight above.

MEMPHIS, January 18.—This morning is one of the coldest of the season, the mercury standing at eight degrees above zero.

"TOO MUCH MARRIED."

The Divorce Court On Saturday—A Half a Dozen Partnerships Dissolved.

It was now the "old, old story."
Of a woman in the glory
Of her kingdom over man;
She had passed the time of willing,
Of her sueign and her smiling,
And the reigning day began.

With the woman always ruling,
Always scolding him and prating
Of the gloomy life he led,
Was it strange the wretched fellow
Should be growing thin and sallow,
And be longing to be dead?

Judging from the number of applications for dissolutions of co-partnership in the Common Pleas Court on Saturday, the number of those who have received a rough awakening from "Love's young dream," is alarmingly on the increase, and if petitions for severance of the martial tie continue to come on at this ratio of increase, Indianapolis and Chicago will have to take back seats.

The first petition for legal redress on Saturday was Louis Schmidt, who alleges that he married Helena July 21, 1870, and prays the Court to grant him relief from his continual heart-ache. Subpoena awarded.

The next unfortunate who believes that marriages are not made in Heaven, was Lydia Keating who alleges that her liege lord John W. Keating has deserted her, refused to contribute to her support, and joined the "Go West Club." The usual subpoena was awarded.

Next in the order of unhappiness came John P. Keller, who makes sundry uncomplimentary allusions to his "first and only love" Arabella Keller. A commission was appointed to take testimony on the part of the libellant.

The next lady who thinks that "what God has joined together" ought to be dissolved by the county courts, was a ravishing blonde, Hetty Scharff, who desires to have the nuptial bonds annulled between her and Joseph Scharff. They lived happily from 1849 to 1868, when Joseph began to sing "Not for Joe," and departed she knew not whether. Usual subpoena awarded.

Wilhelmina Gerke next entered the lists, and wants to have the nuptial knot severed as soon as may be between her and Francis Gerke. A commission was appointed to take testimony.

The next petition was that of Clara Maillard vs. Joseph Maillard. Mrs. Maillard alleges in her petition that her husband has offered such indignities to the petitioner, and so cruelly and barberously treated her as to render her condition intolerable, and her life burdensome, and therefore forced her to withdraw from his house and family. The specific indignities of which petitioner complains are, that he did on the 21st of May, 1872, and on various other days and times, for two years preceeding the last mentioned date, pinch, strike and beat petitioner, draw a pistol upon, and threaten to shoot her, and drove her from her house at night, and forced her to seek shelter and protection from his violence at the hands of strangers. A subpœna was issued.

Ursula Schude petitions the court for a severance of her marriage with John Schude. These two got sick of each other between the date of their marriage, May 6, 1868, and the time he "ditted" the following September. Subpoena issued.

Weekly Post.

JAS. P. BARR.....WM. SCHOYER.
JOS. S. LARE.....E. A. MYERS.

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS,
145 Wood Street, Corner Virgin Alley.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Jan. 25 1873

CALDWELL owns up, and says he did buy his way into the Senate, and wants to know what Republican Senator did not. Is this pertinent or impertinent?

LET the Constitutional Convention submit an article in favor of female suffrage to be voted upon separately. It is the only way to dispose of it finally in this State.

WILLIAM HOWARD DAY, colored, recently appointed to a first class clerkship by Auditor General ALLEN writes a card in which he lays "our people's and the true Republicans' wreath around the brow of the Auditor General." A rose's feather would have been more appropriate on that head.

NEITHER the HARTRANFT nor LINCOLN Clubs put in an appearance at the inauguration of Governor HARTRANFT yesterday. Several gentlemen who expect executive favors thought it best to go, to represent the banner county. The six hundred who certified that they had candidly and thoroughly examined the record are satisfied with their work, and are content to leave the rest to MACKEY, QUAY and ERRETT.

HARRY WHITE still continues as a Senator and member of the Constitutional Convention, and RUSSELL ERRETT as Clerk of the Senate and U. S. Assessor. Now here is a chance to show a little gratitude to the colored population. Suppose each resign at least one position, or both, if they see fit, and let colored men be appointed to the vacant places. Messrs. PECK, PULPRESS WARE or WOODSON would suit admirably for either of these positions—better in fact that either WHITE or ERRETT. What say the organs to our proposition?

EVERY investigation, of whatever character, north or south, in and out of Congress, has demonstrated the fact that extravagant sums of money have been expended to elect Republicans to office, and secure legislation for immense schemes of plunder in which Republican officials are invariably concerned. Members of State Legislatures buy their way, and in turn sell out to some rich carpet bagger for U. S. Senator, who in turn promotes and interests himself in legislation to make whole his previous expenditures. The bad example set at the White House has been fatal to the country. Money making, by whatever means, has seized upon the ruling political party in the State and Federal governments, and is defended by the Radical press with but few honorable exceptions. Truly we have fallen upon evil times.

THE New York *Post* is after Secretary BOUTWELL. It reiterates the already frequently made, and well grounded, charges that the public accounts are not in good hands calls for an explanation concerning the report of warehousing usiness ot the country in which transactions amounting to over one hundred millions of dollars are omitted, and thus sums up:

The distinct matter to be looked into is embraced by the following questions:

First—In what custody was left the balance of bonds unpaid on June 30, 1869, amounting to $37,729,820?

Second—Who is responsible for the payment of the maturing bonds, and the correct bonding of all the merchandise passing through the warehouse, from that date to the present, amounting to some four hundred million dollars, more or less, of which we have no report in the Treasury volume?

Third—By what laxity or incompetency are the public accounts at Washington made to represent that the amount of bonds on hand June 30, 1871, was eleven millions, when it was, in all probability, over thirty millions; that the whole amount of goods warehoused and bonded, in the year ending at that date, was fourteen millions; and that the balance of bonds remaining unpaid was but nine millions, when at the end of the second year before it was near thirty-eight millions?

There are other questions equally interesting, connected with the subject, which we may bring forward hereafter.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The President has issued a special order, prohibiting Federal office holders from accepting or holding any State, Territorial or municipal office, while in the pay of the government, and remarks:

Whereas, it is believed that, with few exceptions, the holding of two such offices by the same person is incompatible with a due and faithful discharge of the duties of either office; that it frequently gives rise to great inconvenience, and often results in detriment to the public service, and, moreover, is not in harmony with the genius of the government.

Whether RUSSELL ERRETT, U. S. Assessor, now holding an important office under the State, will be considered as among the few exceptions remains to be seen. It would have been better for the public if this effort at civil service reform had been initiated before the Presidential campaign, in which government officials neglected their duties to play politician, but better late than never. We hope the present order will be made mandatory and faithfully adhered to.

SAMANA.

The New York *Tribune* of Saturday contains the full text of the arrangement, or as it is magniloquently styled, the Treaty between BAEZ and the company of American capitalists, represented by SAMUEL SAMUELS, T. SCOTT STEWART, and BURTON W. HARRISON, Commissioners of the "Company of the Bay of Samana, of Santo Domingo.

Stripped of all extra verbiage the bargain is as follows. The government of BAEZ incorporates the American adventurers into a corporation "possessing all the rights, privileges, and powers usual to the corporations or societies in the United States of America" with a capital of 8000 shares of $100 each, with power of unlimited increase on a vote of two-thirds of the existing capital. The company is to be governed by 21 Directors who must be shareholders, who may hold their sessions anywhere that suits them, and have full power to make rules for the government of the company.

The company has power to hold property of any and every kind, to hypothecate or sell any or all of it; and to establish and prosecute any kind of business, as well as to issue bonds in quantities and denominations as shall to it seem expedient, the bonds not to call for more than than 8 *per cent* interest, payable anywhere, provided said bonds shall not exceed one-half of the capital of the company.

All the privileges granted to the United States by the bargain between GRANT and BAEZ which was rejected by the Senate, are granted to this company and the company is granted the absolute ownership of "all the public lands of the peninsula of Samana, and of those adjacent thereto in the islands of the bay; as well as the exclusive right to build all structures in said bay and on the islands and to collect for its own use all port duties, wharfage, tolls, duties and taxes as it may establish. All privileges of any people with regard to trade with the ports of BAEZ's republic, shall be enjoyed by the company, and the inhabitants of its territory who shall be exempt from all duty to said republic.

The company may appoint executive, legislative and judicial functionaries with all necessary powers, and organize and employ a police force, collect duties and exercise exclusive jurisdiction over the ceded territory; may construct any number of sea-going vessels, and may sail them under the Dominican flag or under its own, and they shall have all the privileges of Dominican vessels in the ports of the Island.

It may establish at Samana a bank of issue deposite and discount, with the usual powers of such institutions in the United States; with powers of augmentation at discretion, with branches of any locality in the island; it may build and work railways, canals, telegraphs, and for such purpose its officers have power to pass over any part of the island, and to occupy and use any land or timber of the Republic, and they are granted a square league of land for every league of railway or canal, and the same for every three leagues of telegraph line, constructed. It may issue special railway, canal and telegraph bonds, pledging the particular work for payment—equal to the cost of that particular work. No taxes shall be assessed by the Republic upon the capital or upon any property of the company. It may organize companies to build and manage any of these proposed improvements under any name it may select and in conformity to any regulations it may prescribe. The Republic promises to make no future grants unless first offered to this company.

This law to remain in force until January, 1972, at the yearly rent of $150,000 in American gold coin, payable in advance at the city of Santo Domingo; the property of the company to be at all times under the protection of the United States and Santo Domingo.

The foregoing affords a fair outline of this arrangement; one to which there can be no valid objection unless from the possibility of the United States being dragged into a foreign war in support of what is a mere private speculation; or unless, indeed, this is merely an entering wedge to produce the annexation of the whole island as a State in the American Union, giving to its ignorant inhabitants a nominal representation in the Senate, the real ownership of whom will really be vested in the Company of the Bay of Samana—thus placing a few wealthy capitalists in the Senate upon an equality with all the people of the State of Pennsylvania.

THE newly elected Vice President, HENRY WILSON, is afflicted with a bad memory. Some weeks prior to the election he was charged with being at one time prominently connected with the Know Nothing order. This he denied in the most positive manner. It was subsequently established beyond doubt that the charge was true. More recently his name was implicated with the Credit Mobilier bribery. This too he denied in each and every particular, but when placed on the stand, he confessed that his wife had been presented with some of the bonds, and that if the road ever should apply for legislation he would want the money back for which he would return the bonds. The most charitable thing we can say for the poor old man is that his memory is somewhat at fault.

BEFORE AND AFTER.

Mainly for the edification of the most stupid Radical organ in the United States, the Pittsburgh *Gazette*, which devotes a large portion of its space in attempting to whitewash the connection of HENRY WILSON, SCHUYLER COLFAX, H. L. DAWES and other innocent lambs with the Credit Mobilier bribery, we submit the following:

SENATOR HENRY WILSON, VICE PRESIDENT ELECT, BEFORE ELECTION.

The following official denial was made in the public journals on behalf of Senator WILSON during the campaign:

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15, 1872.—Senator WILSON arrived here this morning. His attention having been called to a story that he had received a number of shares in the Credit Mobilier, he authorizes a full and absolute denial of the entire charge in each and every particular. From neither OAKES AMES nor any other person did he obtain the slightest interest in that enterprise, and the allegations that he did is absolutely and unqualifiedly false. He desires the fullest and most complete contradiction of the entire allegation as without the slightest foundation in fact; and he asserts, further, that he has never owned a bond or share of stock in the Union Pacific Railway company or in any other railroad or corporation that has been before congress during all the years in which he has been a Senator.

FROM SENATOR WILSON'S SWORN TESTIMONY AFTER THE ELECTION.

My wife was presented with $3,500 on the anniversary of our silver wedding, a portion of which was invested on Credit Mobilier bonds.

Witness knew nothing of the organization. AMES said he would guarantee to pay ten per cent. and advised witness to take it.

Witness told AMES that if the road ever should apply for legislation he would want the money back and give the bonds up up.

AMES laughed at the anxiety of witness to get out and said he would return him the money and cancel the bargain with him.

If ten thousand dollars from Credit Mobilier was due witness, he would not touch a cent of it.

He had done nothing which he did not feel he had a right to do, and he felt outraged at this attack made upon him.

He thought great wrong had been perpetrated.

FROM J. B. ALLEY'S TESTIMONY.

"WILSON," then said I, "have you not the courage to keep that stock? would you get frightened and return it to Mr. AMES if a pickpocket should cry 'thief' in order, to get it himself?" I think that is the illustration I used; he said, "I do not know but you are right, but I do not want even a breath of suspicion against me, you know that if there is a man who is pure in regard to these things it is myself; I am as poor as may be, and always want to be rather than have even a suspicion that I or my wife have made $1,000 out of a transaction wrongfully; what is that to me? I want it all taken back; I do not want to have anything to do with it, not that I have the slightest suspicion that Mr. AMES had any wrong intentions in any shape or manner, for I do know I had not."

VICE PRESIDENT COFFAX'S SPEAR OF TRUTH BEFORE ELECTION.

(*Extract from his speech at South Bend, Ind., Sept. 25, 1872.*)

Let me detain you a few moments, my townsmen while I touch a fabric of falsehood with the spear of my truth, exposing the so-called "Credit Mobilier scandal," that you may see out of what worthless stuff campaign charges are manufactured. * * *

Neither OAKES AMES nor any other person ever gave or offered to give me one share, or 20 shares or 2,000 shares in Mobilier or any other railroad stock, and that, unfortunately, I have never received the value of a farthing out of the 270 per cent dividends nor the 800 per cent. dividends in cash, stocks and bonds you have read about every day for the past month, nor 1 per cent., nor one-tenth of 1 per cent.

VICE PRESIDENT COLFAX'S CONFESSION AFTER ELECTION.

(*Extract from his testimony before the investigating committee.*)

Five years ago about the time of the holiday recess, I was conversing on the floor of the house with Mr. AMES in regard to the Pacific railroad, in favor of the building of which I had previously made hundreds of public addresses; in the course of this conversation he asked me if I would not like to purchase some stock in the Credit Mobilier; up to that time I knew nothing of its capital or profits, and I inquired of him as to its objects and the value of its stock; as near as I can recall this conversation, after the lapse of so many years, I was informed by him that it was a legally incorporated company, composed of the principal stockholders of the Union Pacific railroad, who were themselves building the road, instead of letting it out to contractors, who always expected large profits for their risks and their advances of moneys for supplies; I told him after his explanation that it looked like a good and safe investment for one of limited means, and I would be willing to purchase thirty shares at a fair price if I had the money; but, I added frankly, I could not pay for them until two or three months afterward, as my housekeeping expenses in the opening months of the session were much larger than the average; he replied that he would contract to sell me twenty shares at par if I would in addition agree to pay interest until final payments; I inquired what per cent it would pay, and he replied that there had been large dividends, but as the road was pushed further into the interior the profits might not be so large, though they would be very surely remunerative; I told him I would agree to purchase twenty shares at par, and interest to be paid as soon as I had the money; some weeks or months afterward, at the same session, I paid Mr. AMES about five hundred dollars in cash of this contract of purchase, being all the money I had, but received no dividend nor certificate of stock in whole or in part; my impression is that he told me that one or two dividends had been earned, but that they were not in cash and were as yet unadjusted.

MR. H. L. DAWES, OF MASSACHUSETTS, BEFORE ELECTION.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Sept. 11, 1872.—MY DEAR SIR: * * * Neither OAKES AMES nor any other man, dead or alive, ever gave me, directly or indirectly, a penny of the stock of the Credit Mobilier or of any other corporation in this world. I never owned a dollar of any stock or any property of any kind that I did not pay the full value of with my own money, earned with my own labor. Truly yours, H. L. DAWES.

DAWES AT THE CONFESSIONAL AFTER THE ELECTION.

I accordingly went to Mr. OAKES AMES, and asked him to sell me such a bond as he had been selling to Mr. WASHBURNE; he replied that he had not got any of those bonds there, for he had sold them all, but he had something else as good, and he thought better; he would let me have for my $1 000, ten shares of Credit Mobilier stock; I said to him I did not know anything about that stock, and asked him to tell me about it; he replied, "It is a Pennsylvania corporation which has the contract to build the Pacific railroad; it is a good thing, and I think it will make money out of it; at any rate, I will guarantee you ten per cent. on your money, or if you don't want your stock at any time I will pay you back your money and ten per cent. interest; told him that I would think of it and let him know: * * * When I returned to Washington I told Mr. AMES what LARNED had said to me, and told him that I did not want any such stock; he replied, "Well, you need not take it, I will pay you back your money and ten per cent. interest if you prefer;" I told him that I did; he thereupon settled with me in that way, allowing me interest and paying me back the money; in the meantime, and before I went to Pittsfield, he had paid me a dividend once; I do not know how much it was, but I think it was about 35 per cent.

We could fill columns with just such extracts which convict the bribe takers out of their own mouths and if the organ is not too stupid, it knows we can do just what we say. If it does not wish to add to its reputation for lying it will cease printing its falsehoods in connection with the Credit Mobilier scandal.

MEMBERS of Congress want ten thousand a year, and will of course vote it. Hitherto, salary has been no object.

CHINESE AND AMERICANS.

The people of Beaver county do not appear to be at all reconciled to the idea of their territory having been selected in which to work out the great "Chinese puzzle;" and have set about petitioning Congress to prohibit any further importation of Chinese under contracts made in China; or, in default of such legislation, to permit the free importation from abroad, of all articles such as are or may hereafter be made here by means of coolie labor.

It is perfectly natural that the people of Beaver county should object to being subjected to the evils of such an emigration, and we think the legislation asked for is entirely legitimate and eminently proper. While free emigration to our country from any part of the globe cannot be prohibited by Congress, we presume it has the power to prevent the creation of a new phase of the slave trade—and this importation of Chinese partakes more of the character of that horrible traffic than of anything else.

We have frequently expressed our opposition to this modern system of showing kind regard to the workingman by running him out of employment unless he will consent to work at Asiatic prices. We have heard any time these twenty years past, of the pauper labor of Europe, but now we have brought to our very doors the pauper labor of Asia; and our mechanics are warned that they must come down to its level or quit.

While we are utterly opposed to that spirit, which for the mere sake of gratifying an inordinate greed for gain upon the part of capitalists, induces this incipient raid upon the free labor of this country, and look upon it as the entering wedge to cheapen all sorts of mechanical labor below its proper figure; we are not at all disposed to say that the intended victims of this invasion are entirely faultless. The introduction of Trades Unions, and that offspring of the pure radicalism of continental Europe—the International—into this country, has naturally alarmed men engaged in manufacturing pursuits. The assumption upon the part of the employees to dictate to the employer, who has possibly invested his whole means in his business, how he shall conduct that business; what wages he shall pay; fixing a uniform rate of compensation to every man without regard to his skill or industry; ordering just how many apprentices there shall be; and absolutely binding themselves by extra-judicial oaths not to work in the same establishment with workmen who are not bound in like manner; all these things have done injury to the good mechanics, and have only helped the idle and less worthy and the salaried traveling agents of these secret associations, who live and prosper in strikes which do the workmen harm in every way.

There is another evil abroad among the workingmen. They fail in self-respect. Many of them have too little pride in their calling. They are satisfied with being tolerable workmen, and have no ambition to be mechanics—to study and fully comprehend the principles governing the very machinery they build or operate. The mind is superior to the mere muscle, else would the dray horse be the master of his driver. How few young men of even tolerable education go into our shops to learn any sort of mechanical calling; and when one does so—impelled by a strong natural taste which is always the very best guide in choosing a life-business—he is looked upon as a curiosity if not with jealousy, by the men with whom he works. The result of all this is that young men take a mistaken view of the various callings, and look upon an educated man as out of place in any but what are—with a large charity—styled the learned professions.

Now in point of fact there is no man—all other things being equal—who really stands higher in public estimation, than the intelligent educated mechanic. We don't mean to include a knowledge of Greek and Latin in the word education; we only mean a knowledge of our own language and of such scientific branches as are useful in his particular branch. Capital seeks such men out and makes partners of them everywhere—not only here but even in England, whose most skillful and most celebrated Civil Engineer—Sir ROBERT STEPHENSON—began life in a coal pit.

But to give such men a fair chance they must throw off the chains of combinations which bind so many of them, and go into the race untrammelled. The door must be thrown open to all who wish to learn trades. Prices must be left to be governed by the natural laws of trade—which will rule whether men wish it or not.

THE *Dispatch* looks upon Senator CALDWELL of Kansas, who is in a fair way of being expelled for buying his office, as a greatly abused man. It says:

CALDWELL may be a bad and corrupt man; we could wish there were better at Washington; but it is poor wit that would whip him for the general offense as well as for the particular. It is not necessary to suggest names of Senators whose reputations are more besmirched than CALDWELL'S. The reader will doubtless be able to call a few names to mind—and calling them to mind will be compelled to admit that the Washington indignation over CALDWELL seems, at least, to some extent fictitious and out of proportion to the small novelty of his sin.

This is admitting to a very great extent, that which has so frequently been charged by the Democratic press. But why don't the *Dispatch* give the names of those "Senators whose reputations are more besmirched than CALDWELL'S" Does it mean to say that CAMERON is one? We guarantee it will no more answer yes, than it will dare to give an opinion on the admission of colored children to the schools, Chinese labor, or the Local Option law.

ANOTHER LAND GRAB.

The Chicago *Times* comments upon the recent effort of a railroad corporation to quiet land titles in Iowa, in the following manner.

A land-grab of a most villainous character, the first of the present session of congress, which, at the beginning gave promise of a spasm of virtue, was consummated on last Saturday, by the passage of a bill entitled "a bill to a quiet certain land titles in Iowa." It appears that the Rock Island and Pacific railway received from congress a grant of land to assist in the construction of a line through the State of Iowa. The provisions of the grant were that patents to land should not be executed until the road was operated through the same. By misrepresentation of some sort this provision was violated in that the road received patents to nearly one hundred thousand acres lying along the original survey, and from which the road, when constructed, deviated. Hence, it was never entitled to the land, but as the grant was never revoked it disposed of the real estate, under the assumed ownership. Lately, however, this title has been called into question, and to quiet the same, and remove the cloud, Congress deliberately put its seal of approval on what was originally an outrageous bare-faced steal.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* writing upon the same matter, says:

The settlers living on the lands in question are mostly soldiers, who, if the bill becomes a law, will of course be ousted by the railroad company; or else compelled to purchase their farms over again. They have forwarded a petition here to the President, asking him, in case Congress should pass the bill to veto it. It was publicly stated in the lobby yesterday that a prominent railroad lobbyist here had received a fee of $50,000 from the railroad company for securing the passage of the bill. The soldier settlers had no money to pay, and of course had no representative to look after their interests. The Iowa delegation was divided on the bill, three voting for it and three against it

THE negroes in Indiana are stirring up the subject of miscegenation until it has become quite odorous. A deeply colored man, named BROWN, married a Caucasian Irish Woman, MINNIE SULLIVAN against the law for such cases made and provided in the State of Indiana. The police got after the unlawfully matched couple and the criminal court settled the case sentencing BROWN to the penitentiary and MINNIE to the Reformatory institute. In the two grades of punishment inflicted, the colored population in Indianapolis discovered a distinction made on the ground of race or color or previous condition, and they held a big indignation meeting in the colored Baptist Church to express their views of the law itself and the case in particular. They were all agreed that the law is unconstitutional, and resolved to make efforts to have it repealed, or fight it to the "bitter end." They discussed the word "bitter" and finally concluded that was what they meant. Some of them were not in favor of intermarrying with the pale faces, even if there were no restricting laws, and one speaker declared that he never saw a white woman in his life whom he would marry if he could. The meeting took occasion to exonerate the Republican party from any blame for the existence of the law in question. They were very emphatic on this point. They were Republicans themselves, and congratulated themselves that they held the balance of power in the county and State. The grand result of the meeting was the following petition addressed to the general assembly of the State of Indiana:

The undersigned citizens of Marion county, in the State of Indiana, respectfully, but earnestly, petition your honorable body for the repeal of that section of your criminal code which makes it a felony for white and colored persons to intermarry.

A committee was appointed to take BROWN'S case in hand, and up into the higher courts and prosecute to the "bitter end."

THE interminable case of C. C. BOWEN, contestant for the seat in the House of Representatives which has been held by DE LARGE, a colored man from South Carolina, has finally resulted in a report from the Committee on Elections to the effect that DE LARGE was never elected, and that so many frauds and irregularities were committed on both sides that it was impossible to say that either of the contestants was legally chosen. As DE LARGE, who is a worthless fellow, has been permitted to occupy the contested seat during nearly the whole of the time for which he claimed to have been elected, and would only have had a few weeks more to serve before the dissolution of Congress if his claim had been confirmed, he may consider that he has the best of the contest, and is about as well off as if he had been legally a member. Now if Mr. BOWEN will put in his claim for contesting the seat, and get it paid, as he probably will, he too will be happy; we shall have an excellent illustration of the modern practice in cases of contested elections; and two prominent representatives of the ruling classes in the South—the negro and the carpet-bagger—will have been handsomely provided for at the public expense.

A VERY extensive strike has taken place among the colliers and iron workers of Wales. On the 1st of December the iron masters issued a general notice of a reduction of ten per cent on the wages of their men. This created great discontent; and after some fruitless attempts at compromise the colliers decided to strike, and on the 31 inst., removed their tools from the pits. The strike was the act of the colliers, comprising about ten thousand men; but the iron workers in the same district are involved in it, since with the cessation of work in the mines the supplies for the furnaces and forges also cease and the works must be closed. The consequence is that not less than sixty thousand men are thrown out of work by this movement at the most inclement season of the year, and great suffering is apprehended.

INAUGURATION.

Gen. Hartranft Installed as Governor.

Special to The Post.

HARRISBURG, January 21.

Inauguration day opened with a drizzling rain. All night long delegations from various parts of the State, accompanied by bands of music, kept the usually quiet city of Harrisburg in a commotion of excitement. But little sleep was had in any of the hotels from the noise of arriving delegations. The Court House and Capitol buildings were filled with people who were compelled to sleep on the floor.

At eight o'clock the various military organizations began to form, all under the command of Colonel Provost, of Philadelphia. The affair opened late. At twelve o'clock the committee from the House, consisting of Messrs. Lawson, of Clarion; and Newmyer, of Allegheny, escorted Speaker Anderson to the main stand in front of the Capitol. It was one o'clock before "Hail to the Chief" from the Marine Band of Washington, announced the approach of the escort.

Governor for One Hour.

Speaker Anderson was thus during that hour the Governor of Pennsylvania. Upon reaching the Capitol grounds ex-Governor Geary walked arm in arm with Governor Elect Hartranft, flanked by Senator Elisha W. Davis and Geo. Handy Smith, of Philadelphia, with Col. Noyes, of Clinton, and Wainwright, of Allegheny. Upon reaching the main street, Senator Davis announced the orders. Rev. Charles A. Holmes, of Allegheny City, then offered a prayer for all the authorities, begging blessings on all nations, that all men's good might be each man's rule. The Secretary of the Senate, Russell Errett, then stepped forward and read the following certificate of election:

"We, the Speaker of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do certify that the Speaker of the Senate did, on the sixteenth day of January, 1873, in the hall of the House of Representatives, in the seat of the Capitol, open the returns for the election for Governor of this Commonwealth, and publish the same, in the presence of both Houses of the Legislature, conformably to the Constitution of said Commonwealth; and that upon counting the votes by a teller appointed on the part of each House, it appeared that John F. Hartranft had the highest number of votes, whereupon the said John F. Hartranft was declared to have been duly elected Governor of the Commonwealth.

"In testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals, the day and year above written.

"GEO. H. ANDERSON,
"Speaker of the Senate.
"WILLIAM ELLIOTT,
"Speaker of the House of Representatives
MILES S. HUMPHREYS,
"Teller on the part of the Senate."

Speaker Anderson then came forward with a small Bible, and placed the same in the hands of the Governor-elect and recited the official oath.

This being over, the crowd cheered for Governor Hartranft, who then commenced his inaugural address as follows:

The Governor's Address.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives and Fellow-Citizens: Permit me, through you, to tender my heartfelt thanks to the people of this Commonwealth for their partiality in selecting me as the chief magistrate.

In obedience to law I have appeared before you to pledge my fidelity to the Constitution. Its obligations and the responsibilities it imposes are I hope fully realized. In the administration of public affairs it is my earnest prayer that I may be guided by Divine wisdom, and that all my actions may reflect the people's will.

My predecessor presented in his annual message his recommendations and much valuable information so fully and so well, that it appears unnecessary to enter into details. My views are in accord with the general policy of the State Administration for the past few years, although some changes might be for the public good, and to these I shall briefly allude. Having been closely connected with the finances of the State since 1866, I speak knowingly when I say the revenues have been faithfully collected; extravagant appropriations have been avoided taxation has been equalized by the repeal of the most burdensome taxes; and by strict economy and good management the public debt has been largely reduced. The policy of paying off the entire indebtedness of the State is, I believe, fully indorsed by the tax-payers, and it shall be my aim to adhere to that policy. The public debt, however, decreasing while the revenues are increasing, it occurs to me that a further reduction of the latter should be made during the current session. The increase in the value of our real estate and the product of our manufactures, the steady development of our resources, and the expansion of

Our Railway System

is rapidly encircling our people. If we measure the aggregate of our wealth and its growth, upon the basis of our late census, we can readily understand how a lighter tax imposed upon our present taxed property will meet all our necessities in the future, provide an ample fund for the liquidation of our debt, and give a decided impulse to the useful enterprises thus relieved. I sincerely trust, however, that in any attempt to lessen the burden of taxation, the legislature will exercise a wise discretion and proper discrimination in favor of our industrial interests. In every part of this commonwealth are found rich deposits of minerals. To make them available and productive should be our earnest aim, and shall receive a large share of my attention. It can alone be done by the intelligent employment of labor and capital. This is a subject of immense interst, and can best be served by first providing the highest possible knowledge of the character and location of the most valuable minerals. Labor can be made, inviting by making it remunerative. Its remuneration must depend largely upon the means of protection accorded by Congress to our home industries, a question which may safely be committed to our representatives in the National Legislature. Capital is the water for the wheel, and should be abund-

ant, and the rates of interest easy for active and wholesome enterprise, and whatever legislation will best serve this end should receive general support. Money will always seek the highest rates, the security being the same, and for that reason it now gravitates to neighboring States, where the legal rates are higher than our own. If we cannot remove the restriction and make money as free as any other commodity, at least let us permit the same rate as allowed by other States, and thereby retain it within our own borders.

The School System.

It will be my pleasure, as it is my duty, to have a watchful care over the school system of our State. No part of our governmental policy should command the employment of more wisdom than that which is to promote the instruction of our youth. It is a source of pride and satisfaction that our people contribute so freely to an object so worthy as our schools. And the report of the superintendent of common schools must convince every reader of the happy result accruing from the judicious management of our educational system. But while the doors of our schools are opened wide to every one, it is sad to think that there are 75,000 children in the State who do not, or are not permitted by the necessities of their parents or otherwise, to attend and receive the blessed privileges of these schools. This is a matter of grave import and exacts of us all, people and legislature alike, earnest and thoughtful consideration.

Soldiers' Orphans.

In this connection, let me say a word in regard to a subject that has often engaged my thoughts, and to which I invoke the attention of our law-makers. No part of our system of education has received so universal commendation as that which is embraced in the circle of instruction of those who were orphaned by the casualties of war. The helpless condition of these little ones touchingly appealed to the hearts of our people, and the response was the establishment of the orphan schools that are now the pride of our State. But in rescuing these children from destruction and providing for their education until they have attained the age of sixteen years; have we filled the measure of our duty to them? Thrown out into the world to do battle with life's tria's at an age peculiarly dangerous to youth, does not common humanity require that the State should maintain its guardianship to these children until their habits are somewhat settled, and they have acquired the means to earn their own livelihood? The establishment of industrial schools, wherein useful trades may be taught, seems to promise the easiest and best solution of this problem.

The Militia.

It is highly important that in times of insurrection and riot there should be at command a good and sufficient force of militia to assist the civil powers to protect property and maintain its authority. To create such a force it seems absolutely necessary that the State must extend its aid in a more substantial way to those who enlist in her service. The fines for the non-performance of militia duty are obnoxious to many of our best citizens, and yield at best but a slender revenue, and that, too, on a wrong basis, for property, and not the individual, should be taxed. The military should be well distributed throughout the State, and the number of companies limited, and within the limit, to make them efficient, every company accepted, when found to be up to the proper standard of numbers, drill and discipline, should receive direct from the Public Treasury at least $500 per annum.

Insurance.

The fire and life insurance companies are trying to secure uniform legislation in all the States, and the States having a large home interest in insurance have been the first to adopt that principle. To impose heavy fees and taxes upon insurance companies incorporated in other States and doing business in this, reacts upon the home companies by reason of the reciprocal laws of those States. If it is deemed desirable to protect and foster the home insurance interests, already too long neglected, let uniform laws be enacted. To me it seems this interest is of sufficient importance to warrant the temporary loss of a portion of the revenue now received from the foreign companies. The revenue from our own companies will increase by reason of their enlarged business, and we will thus be compensated for such loss.

The Centennial.

The necessity for immediate action on the part of our people to insure the success of the Centennial Exhibition must be realized by every thinking man. Its failure will be to our lasting shame; its success must redound to the honor and permanent benefit of the Commonwealth. Located in our metropolis, which is fast moving to the front of the manufacturing cities of the world, affording an opportunity to display the products and resources of our State and opening to foreigners new channels of information as to our character and enterprise, it certainly is the imperative duty of every citizen who loves his State lend his countenance and support this great to exhibition. The dignity and good name of the commonwealth are at stake, Let us not forget these by a lack of public spirit or by mistaken economy, Any popular place the legislature may see fit to adopt to aid this national undertaking shall receive the hearty concurrence of the executive.

Constitutional Reform.]

The subject of constitutional reform is now occupying a large space of public attention; opinions are various as to its propriety or necessity; as the views of men are conservative or progressive. There is now however, in session at Philadelphia a convention of respectable and honorable gentlemen, authorized by the people to revise the constitution. To these gentlemen we can confidentialy refer the question of consitutional reform, in the belief that out of their combined integrity and wisdom will spring such measures as will best conduce to the safety, happiness and prosperity of our people.

Special Legislation.

There is one foremost and growing evil, however to which by my oath as your executive, and my sense of duty as a citizen, I am constrained to ask your special attention. I refer to special legislation, or the abuse of legislative power to further particular and local private ends to the exclusion of public business. I cannot condemn this evil in language too strong, and it seems but the part of common sense that some positive restriction be put upon legislation that will confine it to public objects and make its enactments uniform and general.

The Pardoning Power.

There is another subject to which I may be permitted to advert, because it concerns one of my most important functions. I refer to the pardoning power. The exercise of this power rests exclusively within the discretion and the conscience of the executive, and when we consider the importunities of the friends of a condemned man, and their natural inclination to use every influence to obtain a pardon, it must be conceded that this power is a trying and dangerous one with which to invest any one man. Any provision that would relieve the conscience and divide the responsibility of the exercise of this power must surely commend itself to the good sense of our people.

Sinking Fund.

There is a popular demand, too, that the sinking fund, containing bonds that represent the proceeds of the sale of public works, and which are applicable alone to the payment of the public debt, shall be kept sacred for the purpose to which it is dedicated, and that the safeguards of this fund be made so strong as to protect it from every encroachment, however ingeniously planned or powerfully supported. To this demand the Constitutional Convention will doubtless respond, and, for myself, I may be permitted to say that no legislation impairing the security of this fund or changing its character shall receive my sanction as your executive.

In view of the prospect that the Legislature will, after this session, be divested of its power to legislate for special objects, a popular apprehension is prevailing that interested parties will push their schemes at this juncture, and make extraordinary efforts to control legislation. I deem it my duty to impress upon the Legislature the necessity of examining with more than ordinary care every measure submitted for their consideration.

Board of Public Charters.

Too much credit cannot be accorded to the honorable and humane gentlemen who constitute the board of public charters for their valuable services, gratuitously bestowed, in supervising the manifold and important public trusts the State has confided to their care. I take great pleasure in inviting the attention of the legislature to the suggestions and work of this excellent board, and shall unite in any plan that will help these gentlemen to accomplish their beneficient designs.

Conclusion.

We have great cause for thankfulness my fellow-citizens, when we contemplate the happy and prosperous condition of our country. Recuperating rapidly from the ravage and waste of our great civil war, she is moving forward to a new era of progres and development; and in this march to a higher destiny, in which all the states are united, Pensylvania should have a place in the van—a position to which she is intitled by the intelligence and charactor of her citizens, the magnitude or her resources, the extent of her industrial interest and grand record of her patriosim. To maintain this position for our proud old commonwealth will be the constant endeavor of your executive; and to strengthen his arm and enlarge his understanding he asks the suport and counsel of all good citizens, and humbly implores the aid and guidance of Him who is the Supreme Ruler.

Rather Crowded.

Every conceivable place was occupied by anxious spectators during the entire ceremony. Speaker Anderson's family, with that of Governor Hartranft, occupied one of the Senate windows.

The Storm of Rain and Sleet

which prevailed all day kept many within who had come a distance to witness the inauguration. The Committee to escort the Governor from the Lochiel to the the Capital and back to the Executive Mansion consisted of Messrs. Wainwright, of Allegheny, Swift of Fayette, Noyes, of Clinton, and Smith of Philadelphia, together with Senators Davis, Strang, White and Petriken.

Short Session of the Legislature.

After the ceremonies, both Houses met and immediately adjourned to met at 3 o'clock, when the vote on United States Senator was to be taken in each House separately, and to-morrow (Wednesday) the journals will be read in

Joint Convention.

and the certificates signed.

The Democratic caucus for United States Senator was held at 11 o'clock this morning. Mr. Wallace was

Nominated on the First Ballot.

Hendrick B. Wright got two votes, viz: Messrs. Brockway, (Columbia) and Collins, (Luzerne.)

Henry M. Phillips received one vote, that of Representative Daily, (Philadelphia.)

Old Winnebago, as was Expected, is Elected U. S. Senator.

Both Houses met promptly at three o'clock.

The various committees reported that they had officially attended to their duties. The fact was then noted on the journals, and amidst breathless attention from the crowded galleries, the hall was opened for the

Election of United States Senator.

The first name called was that of Mr. ALBRIGHT, who voted in a loud voice for Simon Cameron.

Then came Mr. ALLISON, of Washington, who voted for Simon Cameron.

Next came Mr, AMERMAN, who voted for Mr. Wallace.

In this way they went through the long list of one hundred names.

Simon Cameron received fifty-nine votes and Hon. Wm. A. Wallace thirty-seven, a party vote.

The only exceptions were Mr. WELSH, (Ind., Phila.) who voted for Mr. Wallace in the House, and Mr. McCLURE, who voted for Hon. Thos. M. Marshall in the Senate.

The other Senators voted either for Cameron or Wallace.

This closed the business of the day.

---

pecial to The Post.)

SENATE.

HARRISBURG, January 22, 1872.

New Bills.

The following bills were introduced:

Extending the time for the completion of the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad.

Incorporating the Homestead Life and Trust Company.

To provide for the taking of evidence in homicide cases where the defense is insanity.

Fixing Hartranft's Den.

A resolution passed authorizing the refurnishing of the Governor's mansion, the cost not to exceed $6,000.

Carcasses in the Rivers.

Bills were passed prohibiting the depositing of dead carcasses in the Allegheny, Monongahela and Ohio rivers, and streams thereto, and on the banks thereof, and authorizing the erection of a bridge over the Allegheny at Oil City.

Quay and Bigham Provided For.

The Governor presented a message appointing M. S. Quay Secretary of the Commonwealth, Samuel E. Dimmick, of Wayne county, Attorney-General, and Thomas J. Bigham Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The "Evening Telegraph."

Mr. DELACY, of Luzerne, reported a bill incorporating the Pittsburgh *Evening Telegraph* Company.

The rules were suspended, and the bill passed finally. It now goes to the Governor for signature.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 11 o'clock.

Mr. YOUNG moved the printing of 20,000 extra copies of Hartranft's inaugural.

A resolution was introduced to fix the time for the final adjournment on the 10th of April.

Cutting Down the Items.

Mr. KISNER moved to cut off all pay from the Committees on Contested Seats. Objected to and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

The following bills were read in place:

New Banks.

By Mr. McCORMICK—An act to incorporate the Wylie Avenue Savings Bank.

To incorporate the Pennsylvania Bank and Trust Company.

County Bridges.

By Mr. WAINWRIGHT—An act relative to county bridges.

Rate of Interest.

By Mr. SAMPLE—An act to legalize the payment of any rate of interest.

Several Charters.

By Mr. RAMSEY—To incorporate the United States Savings Bank, the Pennsylvania Land and Trust Company, the Allegheny Land and Improvement Company, and supplement to the National Savings Bank.

By Mr. BALLANTINE—For the reorganization and pay of county officers.

By Mr. NEWMYER—An act relating to rates of interest, and incorporating the Empire Iron Company.

Bills for Armstrong County.

By Mr. BOWMAN (Armstrong)—Establishing a ferry over the Allegheny at Shakely's Run; an act to incorporate the Armstrong Improvement Company; incorporating the Brady's Bend Cemetery, and fixing the day for voting on the Local Option law in Kittanning.

Bills for Cambria County.

By Mr. HENRY (Cambria)—Supplement to the Johnstown Savings Bank; supplement to poor laws, and fixing monthly return days for Cambria county.

By Mr. LAWSON (Clarion)—Authorizing the building of a new jail; supplement of the local option law; building a bridge across Redbank at Millville.

The Libel Law.

By Mr. BROCKWAY—A general act relative to evidences in cases of libel and slander; also a general act authorizing the assignees of policies of insurance to sue in their own name.

Mr. BALLANTINE moved to extend the hour of adjournment until the bills in place had been gone through with.

Agreed to.

By Mr. LATTA (Westmoreland)—An act authorizing agricultural societies to borrow money; also to repeal the prohibitory laws in West Newton; also an act to provide for the election of

State Treasurer.

The bill fixes an election on the third Tuesday of March, the Treasurer to serve till next December, a new treasurer to be elected at the regular fall elections and annually thereafter.

Mr. BALLANTINE introduced a new militia bill; also an act to extend the boundaries of the borough of Bellevue.

By Mr. YOUNG (Allegheny)—An act to incorporate

The Union Bridge Company.

This charter provides for a bridge from the Point in Pittsburgh to Allegheny City.

By Mr. McCORMICK—Repealing the law relative to the election of School Directors in the first district of Pittsburgh.

By Mr. LAMON (Phila.)—An act fixing legal holidays.

JOINT CONVENTION.

Old Winnebago Given Another Six Years Lease of Power.

At 12 o'clock the Joint Convention to count the votes for United States Senator met.

It was found that Simon Cameron had received 76 votes; William A. Wallace, 56.

Mr. WALLACE voted for Hendrick B. Wright, and Mr. McCLURE for Thomas M. Marshall.

Special to The Post.

HARRISBURG, January 22, 1873.

Waiting on the Wily Winnebago at His Wigwam.

The presentation of Senator Cameron's certificate of election took place this evening at 7½ o'clock.

Mr. Anderson, Speaker of the Senate, accompanied by Senators White and others waited on Gen. Cameron for the purpose of presenting the certificate.

"Soft Soap."

Mr. Anderson said:

SENATOR CAMERON: I present to you in my official capacity, as Speaker of the Senate, this certificate of your election to the United States Senate. In extending my personal congratulations, General, I feel that I speak for the people of this great State, in saying that your public career in the past has so commended itself that your re-election has been conceded without a struggle. Indeed the verdict of the State elections indicates your re-election to the United States Senate as fully as it did the elevation of Hartranft to the Governor's chair, or Grant to the Presidency.

"Hardly Thought He Appreciated the Favor, Since it Had Come so Easy."

Gen. Cameron replied by telling the story of "the Archbishop in Gil Blas," and said he hoped that when he could not fulfill all the duties of his great office, he would have sense enough to resign; that this was the only time he was ever elected without what seemed to be a bitter personal struggle; that he hardly thought he appreciated the favor, since it had come so easy.

An Entertainment

was then given to Senator Anderson and family by General Cameron.

Fire works and music continue to be the order of the day, or rather the night, and bid fair to be protracted until late in the morning. Of course, the Philadelphia crowd continue to do the "hurrah business." Everything is lovely and Cameron hangs high his scalps.

Special to the Post.)

HARRISBURG, January 21, 1873.

Roughs from Philadelphia.

The collection of rowdies at the inauguration beats anything ever witnessed in this city since the war. The gang from Philadelphia made last night hideous, acting like imps from Pandemonium.

By Associated Press.

Cameron Re-Elected U. S. Senator.

HARRISBURG, Jaunuary 21.—The election for United States Senator took place to-day. The vote stood in the Senate: Cameron, 18; Wallace, 11; Wright, 1; Marshall, 1; and in the House: Cameron, 59; Wallace, 37.

By Associated Press.)

Nominations for U. S. Senator.

HARRISBURG, January 20.—In the Senate to-night Messrs. Cameron, Wallace and Wright were nominated for United States Senator, and in the House, Messrs. Cameron, Wright, Randall and Phillips.

A memorandum from Minister Sickles to Secretary Fish covers the points of the policy of the Spnaish Cabinet in colonial matters. This policy p utsportoiko under civil place of milltary governmen and abolishes slaver, the question of immediate or gradual emaancpation remaining to be dgtermined:

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Spicy Debate on the Spring Election

Tuesday's Proceedings.

PHILADELPHIA, January 21.

Convention met at the usual hour at noon.

NON-COMBATANTS.

A memorial was received from the religious Society of Friends of Pennsylvania, praying for such an amendment of the Constitution as shall exempt all persons conscientiously opposed to war from bearing arms, and from contributing to the support of those who do. Referred to the Committee on Militia.

A communication was read from the International Workingmen's Association, signed by Damon Y. Kilgore and others, asking to be heard before the Convention.

RESOLUTION.

Mr. Purviance called up the resolution providing for the adjournment of the Convention *sine die* on the 15th of April, and for the order of the reporting of the different committees of the body.

The resolution passed a second reading, and was then postponed for the present.

Mr. Brooman moved that the pending report of the Committee on Suffrage and Representation be voted upon finally today, and the hour of adjournment postponed for that purpose if necessary. Agreed to.

By Mr. McGowen—To prohibit the Legislature from vesting in any court or Judge the power of appointing to any office other than such as are necessary in the administration of justice in the particular tribunal presided over by such court or Judge.

HOURS OF SESSION.

Mr. Turrell—That the sessions of the Convention be held hereafter from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M., until otherwise ordered.

Mr. Darlington moved to amend by providing that the Convention after Monday next meet at 10 P. M. and adjourn at 2 P. M. Agreed to.

A discussion took place upon the furnishing of a copy of Purdon's Digest to each of the Committees of the Convention, resulting, after a motion had been made by a member that the same should be fastened to the Clerk's desk with a chain and staple, in laying the subject on the table.

THE SPRING ELECTION.

The second section of the article reported from the Committee on Suffrage came up in order. The pending question was the amendment offered by Mr. Broomall.

The section and amendment are as follows:

All elections for city, ward, borough and township offices, for regular terms of service, shall be held on the third Tuesday of February. Provided, that the Legislature may by law fix any other day for any county or city, the same being uniform throughout such county or city. Provided, further, that the time so fixed shall not be within four months of the time fixed for the general election.

Mr. McAllister, Chairman of the Committee on Suffrage, said: The question was whether it was expedient at this time to pass the section to a third reading. He was in favor of the section as amended and its passage, and thus placed out of the power of the Convention. The Committee were almost prepared with a further report which would show the intention of this article to be a part of the harmonious whole. But he did not approve of its passage to-day by a mere majority of its quorum, and moved to postpone for the present.

Mr. Broomall raised the point of order that the Convention had already ordered that the final vote should be had upon the article to-day, and that the motion to postpone was not in order.

The President decided that the motion to postpone was a privileged motion, but submitted the question to the house. The Convention sustained the President's ruling.

The motion to posipone was not agreed to—ayes, 40; nays, 50.

Mr. Gowen said that if the amendment was passed it would prelude the appointment by the Legislature of any day within four months either proceeding or succeeding the fall election, thus leaving the Legislature only the four months after the 4th of March, the most objectionable month in the year. He was opposed to vesting any power in the Legislature to change any day for the purpose of holding an election. The argument that different communities should have an opportunity of having a day appointed to suit them in his opinion degraded the whole system of suffrage. No question of convenience should be heard in favor of changing or appointing a day of election. No Constitutional Convention could properly amend a Constitution without considering the evils which prevail. The elections in the city of Philadelphia are under the influence of some two or three gentlemen holding high municipal offices. Under them are committees of reserve, inspectors and revisers of election returns. The police are generally the custodians of the peace, and are generally instructed to permit no vote to be polled unless for a particular purpose. The returns are sent to headquarters over the muncipal telegraph, and at 4 o'clock, if not satisfactory, the Committee on Reserve despatch the proper number of voters to the localities where they are needed. Then after the ballot boxes are brought in the Committee on Inspection take the matter in hand, and have as far as possible the ballots made to suit the wishes of the Central Conclave. The returns during the night are submitted to the manipulation of the Committee on Revision, who sometimes erase figures. The speaker continued at length, reviewing from a strong partisan standpoint the conduct of elections in Philadelphia. There was one evil which the Convention could not cure, the debauched public sentiment, which permits candidates to be nominated who deserve cells in the penitentiary rather than election to lucrative offices. The profligate use of money could be cured, and the Convention could devise means to repress it. He also denounced the election of men who could not command $1,500 a year salary, and whom any private corporation would not permit near their vaults, to positions paying from fifty to a hundred thousand dollars per annum. The evil could be cured by giving the Row officers not exceeding $2,500 a year. The great evil which the amendment would not cure would be the prevention of colonization. If the day was not made uniform throughout the State colonization would be easy. The making of a day throughout the State for the spring election would be a step in reform. But if the right was given to the Legislature to change the day all the good intended would be nullified.

Mr. Simpson said that the remarks of the gentleman reminded him of the adventures of Baron Munchausen, and if such things as Mr. Gowen had pictured had ever occurred, it had be n under the auspices of a party lately turned out of power. He remembered, when a spring election was held in Palladelphia, when in the Fourth ward were polled more votes than there were men, women and children in the whole ward.

Mr. Mann said that such a discussion as was being indulged in was not calculated to assist the labors of the Convention. One would think that this was a Convention held to regulate the interests of Philadelphia, and not one representing the interests of the entire State. He could not see how it was not as easy to do all that Mr. Gowan had described upon two days of election as upon one. He feared the effect of the passage of the article under discussion upon the adoption of the new Constitution by the people. Arguing from the light vote polled at the late election he maintained that the people of Philadelphia were indifferent to the present state of things. He was in favor of leaving the matter with the Legislature just as it is, with a provision in the Constitution forbidding all special legislation upon the subject, and conferring upon the people of Philadelphia and other communities the right to administer their own affairs.

Mr. Hay said that he was in favor of seperatiug the political and non-polital elections, and gave notice of his intention, if the pending amendment was voted down, to insert the word "county" in the original article.

The amendment of Mr. Broomall was voted upon and defeated.

Mr. Hay moved to insert the word county. Not agreed to.

SPRING ELECTION ADOPTED.

The question then recurred upon the section as originally reported by the Committee on Suffrage.

The yeas and nays were demanded, and resulted—ayes 68, nayes 23. so the section was agreed to.

Adjourned.

CREDIT MOBILIER.

POLAND'S COMMITTEE.

Oakes Ames Again Testifies—Colfax Cornered.

WASHINGTON, January 22.—Poland's Committee this morning resumed the examination of Oakes Ames, who testified that he agreed to give Colfax twenty shares of Credit Mobilier stock; in December, 1867, witness received dividends upon it of eighty per cent. in Union Pacific bonds, and accounted to Colfax for bonds sold by witness; in March, 1868, Colfax gave witness a check for $534 72; did not remember delivering stock to Colfax; the check and proceeds of the Union Pacific stock paid for the Credit Mobilier stock; in the June following gave Colfax a check for twelve hundred dollars, dividends on the Credit Mobilier.

Question—What do you say about what Colfax said in regard to him making you a present of five hundred dollars?

Answer—He said some such thing to me about being sorry for my misfortune. I cannot remember his words now. Colfax had never called upon witness for Credit Mobilier stock. He has it ready to deliver to him whenever he wants it, and supposed that Colfax understood that the $1,200 was divided upon the stock. Witness had no recollection that Colfax paid him that $1,300. It

Don't Belong to Witness.

Colfax, who was present, said that he reasserted what he said before, and in regard to the $1,200, he now gave notice to Ames that he would prove the negative.

By Mr. Ames as follows: Question—Did I offer, or did you come to me and ask me to pay you?

Answer—That I cannot tell.

Question—Did you tell me that some dividends had been earned, but were unadjusted?

Answer—I told you that a dividend of eighty per cent. in the Union Pacific bonds had been declared.

Bought Dividends, but not Bonds.

Q.—Did I ask you to buy bonds?

A.—I did not buy bonds, they were dividends, and I sold them, accounting for the proceeds to you.

Q.—Did you sell stock?

A.—I have not sold it; witness regarded him now as the proprietor of Credit Mobilier stock; did not remember what Colfax said at the next session about the transaction being off; all that he remembers about it is what Colfax said in his testimony; didn't remember of saying after he heard the testimony of Mr, Colfax, January 7th, that what he said was correct.

Colfax—Well, Mr. Crane so informed me that you told him so, and telegraphed to the New York *Times*.

The Bonds Belonging to Me.

Witness did not remember where Mr. Colfax was when he gave him a check for twelve hundred dollars.

Mr. Colfax—Did I not tell you the first week in the session that I wanted you to tell the entire truth about this matter?

Ames—That is what I have done to-day, sir; do not remember any other "cash" dividend except one in July.

Colfax—Durant says there was also a bond dividend. Now, what did you do with the bonds belonging to me?

A.—They were not bonds, but bond certificates. I hold them with your stock, for you. You are entitled to them.

Q.—Have you ever offered them to me?

A.—No, sir; I am awaiting the result of this suit. The check for twelve hundred dollars was payable to Schuyler Colfax; it is possession of the Sergeant-at-Arms as voucher to my account. The check was given a long time before the conversation about the matter being off. That check,

My Dear Sir,

was in June, and a conversation between us about the matter being off was not until the next session; he never gave Colfax any bonds or stocks in the Union Pacific Railway.

Mr. Colfax—Now if the Committee will allow, I assert under oath that I do not remember having received a single dollar from Ames.

Ames again repeated his statement. He had no recollection of a conversation with Crane.

Colfax requested that Sergeant-at-Arms be summoned to produce the books and papers referred to.

Ames was then questioned in regard to the statement of Senator Wilson, and said that the testimony of that gentleman was substantially correct. His recollection was, and the books showed, that he had settled with Wilson; thought Wilson received a dividend, and, settled the matter, returned it, so he or Mrs. Wilson received nothing but $2,000 back and ten percent upon it.

Witness further testified to Allison's connection with the Credit Mobilier, and the latter's reasons for withdrawing, which were to avoid being mixed up in the charge of bribery to procure legislation.

Ames then stated that neither Senator Conkling, Senator Fowler or Senator Bayard had ever been stockholders in the Credit Mobilier to his knowledge; neither of them has ever paid witness anything or received anything from him.

As to Speaker Blaine.

he had no further statement to make; he never paid witness anything, nor did witness pay him anything; his name was not upon the books of witness at all; there was nothing between us, and that is all.

Q.—And he never derived any advantage from the stock or the talk?

A.—No, sir, only in abuse.

Judge Poland—Well, how about Dawes' stock?

A.—He settled for it by paying $1,000, about the same as the others.

Witness had

Quite an Account with Dawes.

having bought bonds for him to the extent of three or four thousand dollars, and a another time invested for him $1,500 in Iowa Fall and Sioux City Railroad.

Q.—Did you pay any dividends to Dawes?

A.—I think I did, sir. I paid him $600 dividend, or paid it in part, about $400, I believe, as he owed me on another matter.

Q—When was this matter ended between you and Dawes?

A—In December, 1868, he received the stock and dividends, but he (Dawes) got frightened at the Duff-Green suit, and we settled up on the 9th of December, 1868. He got back his thousand dollars and ten per cent interest.

Witness here produced

The Promissory Note Given Him by Dawes

in making the settlement dated December 9, 1868, for $26.306, payable on demand with interest. When Dawes purchased the stock he paid $800 on the 11th of January, 1868, and the balance a few days afterwards.

As to Garfield.

Judge Poland—Well, as to Garfield, will you state to the Committee the details of the transactions between yourself and General Garfield in regard to the Credit Mobilier stock.

A.—I agreed to let him have ten shares of the Credit Mobilier stock at par and interest in December, 1867, or January, 1868. Garfield did not pay me in money and I sold the $1,000, bond received with the stock, and received seven hundred and some dollars from the sale. In June I received a money dividend of six hundred dollars, which with the money received from the bond left a balance due Garfield of $329, which I paid him. I did not deliver him any of the stock either before or since; he never had stock, and the only thing he ever realized from it was $329.

Q.—Has that $329 ever been repaid to you?

A.—I have no recollection of it.

Q.—Did you ever loan Garfield $329.

A.—Not to my knowledge, unless he calls this a loan, which I believe he does. I will let it go as he wants it.

Judge Poland—Well, but it must go as the truth.

Ames—Well, the truth is what I am telling you. The witness never supposed he had any right to the money. Three hundred and twenty-nine dollars were given to Garfield, and he never claimed it. He would not undergo

What Garfield had Undergone During the Past Month

for $329,000 let alone $329.

Judge Merrick—Have you had some correspondence with Garfield in the past few days touching this matter?

Answer—I hardly know what it did touch; have not kept copies of the correspondence: merely put my reply on the back of Garfield's letter; never received the letter which General Garfield said he left at Arlington.

About Kelley.

Judge Poland—Well, what about Kelley?

Ames—He agreed to take $1,000 worth of stock. The transaction in the amount and detail was exactly similar to that with General Garfield. Witness still holds stock for Kelley, and supposes that he (Kelley) considers himself entitled to it and the dividends.

As to Scofield.

Judge Poland—Well, as to Scofield?

Ames—Well, his case is similar to that of Dawes; did not recollect how he settled with him; the matter was settled, however.

About Bingham.

Judge Poland—What about Bingham?

Ames—Well, his statement is substantially correct. Witness received $2,000 from Bingham to invest in Credit Mobilier stock; so invested it; Bingham received the benefits and dividends from it. At one time Bingham wanted to sell his Credit Mobilier stock, but witness advised him not to do it.

Q.—What became of the residue of the three hundred shares assigned to you?

Ames—They were distributed to other parties outside of Congress.

Q.—To any officials?

A.—No, sir, and I don't think I ever will say stock to members of Congress or officials again. [Laughter.]

Ex-Mayor Mathew G. Emory was sworn and examined by Judge Merrick.

Senator Patterson Cornered.

Q.—Had you any negotiation with Senator Patterson in reference to the purchase of Pacific Railroad stocks?

A.—Two or three years since he called to see me, to procure my endorsement on a note to enable him to raise money to purchase stock in the Union Pacific Railroad. I endorsed the note. It was for $4,000, and by reference to the note book in the bank, I find it was dated February 19, 1870. He paid it at maturity.

Q.—Is that only negotiation or loan?

A.—I think I have indorsed notes for him three or four times before for about the same amount; did indorse a note for him for about three hundred dollars in 1868; but did not know where Patterson used it; asked Patterson a year or so afterwards how he came out in his Pacific railroad speculation, and he said it turned out very well, was

A Very Good Thing.

Q.—Did he speak of having received dividends?

A.—I am not sure; I think he did.

Q—Can you give us now or hereafter the date of the first loan which you speak of?

A—I have no memorandum of it, but may get an idea at the bank. I think it was used at Kelley's Bank. Since this investigation commenced I had a conversation with Patterson, and he asked me if I remembered about those loans.

Q—Was one loan negotiated in the National Bank of the Republic?

A—That is the one I speak of; February 19, 1870.

Q—Was one negotiated at the National Metropolitan Bank?

A—I think there was but one; not sure. I can refer to the books. Patterson did state something about purchasing stock from Ames.

The committee adjourned till Friday morning.

It is stated that the Federal Government will soon sue the Erie Railway for over one hundred thousand dollars in taxis on dividends and coupons which that company has not paid.

COLD COMFORT.

"The Whole Truth."

WASHINGTON, January 18.—At the session of Poland's Committee on the Credit Mobilier this morning, B. M. Boyer, ex-member of Congress from Pennsylvania voluntarily appeared. He said he had nothing to conceal; he took seventy-five shares as trustee for his wife and had so held it; regarded it as a legitimate business transaction; during the time he was in Congress neither the Credit Mobilier nor the Pacific Railroad required legislation; all subsidies and grants which had been voted on was before he was Congressman. He invites critical examination of his Congressional record. His investment in Credit Mobilier was consequent upon the recommendation of Mr. Duran; did not see how his investment concerns the public. No one ever hinted that my services as Congressman were expected, and certainly no such services were ever rendered; only regretted that his investment was not larger; had no negotiations with Ames.

Representative Wilson on the Stand.

James F Wilson, of Iowa, made the following statement:

I once bought and paid for ten shares of capital stock of the Credit Mobilier. The par value of the shares was one hundred dollars cash—in all one hundred dollars. The purchase came about in this way: When Oakes Ames was soliciting subscriptions, he asked me to subscribe for $5,000 of it, which I declined to do. I heard nothing more of this stock until some time in 1868, the exact time I cannot state, but certainly not earlier than May—when I met in the city H. T. McComb, with whom I had been acquainted several years, against whose character I had never heard any reproach, who during a conversation had between us asked me if I had my Credit Mobilier stock. I told him that I had not; that Ames asked me to subscribe for $5,000 of it, but that I had declined. McComb replied that I

Could Get that Stock Yet.

that he wished I would do so, I told him that I knew but little about it, and enquired its value. He said that would depend somewhat on circumstances, but that I need not hesitate because of that; that he thought he could get it at par; that he would take it, furnish the money, and allow me an advance which would have been a liberal compensation for the negotiation. He then related the circumstances under which he had subscribed for a number of shares; that he had made the subscription in good faith; that the company refused to recognize his subscription, and were trying to cheat him out of his rights under it; that he

Was Determined to Have the Stock;

that if he could not get it quietly and peacefully he would enforce his rights at law; that he did not want to have or make any unnecessary trouble about it, but that he would not be cheated out of it; that he was willing to do anything for peace, short of surrendering his rights; that to go to law would lead to strife, delay and expense, but that he would go through with all, if driven to it. The impression which he made, that if he could get stock even by indiscretion he would rather do that than resort to the courts and in this connection he said there were stocks in the same portion as that which he said I could get, and that, therefore, there was no reasonable excuse for the Company treating him as they had done. As a result of this conversation I had

An Interview With Oakes Ames.

I inquired of him if there were not $5,000 Credit Mobilier stock that I could have. He said: "No, you declined to subscribe for it and it has been disposed of." I replied that I had been informed that that amount and more was undisposed of, and that I could have fifty shares. He replied that the stock was disposed of; that whoever had told me what I had stated was mistaken. I communicated this to McComb, who said it was just like Ames that if he could take care of himself and friends, everybody else might whistle for their rights and said: "See Ames again and tell him that there is no mistake about the matter and that I, (McComb,) know that there is not." I did see Ames again who said McComb's statement was not true, and repeated his former statements. I then asked him if it could not be arranged so that I could get the stock? He replied that he did not believe it could be, but that he was soon going to New York, and would see what could be done. Some time afterward Ames told me that he had

Arranged For Ten Shares

for me at par and seven per cent. ex-prior dividends; that that was the best and the most he could do then, but he would see if he could do any more. I took the ten shares and asked him to arrange for the rest, if he could, but no more was arranged for. When I subsequently told McComb, he said: Well that is

Another of His Tricks.

He dont want to do any better but if you insist on it, he will; that he, McComb, wanted the stock on the "ground floor," just as the rest had had theirs. I had talked so much to Ames that I concluded to await his movements; that anything further would look too much like importunity, but as I have stated he never arranged for any more stock. Ten shares were on my hands. I had the stock until some time in the winter of 1869, when I sold it, the reason for which I will state: A good deal of contention had sprung up among the parties interested in the Union Pacific railroad and Credit Mobilier relative to the management of the affairs of said companies, and an effort was to be made at a meeting of the stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad Company in March, 1869, to change part of the Board of Directors.

My Opinion

was asked for concerning the right of the stockholders in the Union Pacific Railroad Company to vote the shares held by them regardless of proxy, which was said to run with the stock under the terms of the contract and agreement existing between said company, the Credit Mobilier and certain parties designated as Trustees. In order to enable me to understand the question submitted, copies of certain papers were placed in my hands, some of which I have now in my possession, among which were the contract of Oakes Ames of the first part, T. C. Durant, Oliver Ames, John B. Alley, Sidney Dillon, C. Y. Bushnell, Henry L. McComb and Benjaman S. Bates of the second part; the Credit Mobilier of America of the third part—an agreement between the aforesaid parties of the second part, in which they bound themselves to vote their own stock, for which they held or should hold proxies—which was represented to embrace all that issued, or to be issued under the Oakes Ames contract, in manner provided in the agreement. Some other papers, not bearing directly on the question, were submitted. I examined the question, and gave an opinion to the effect that the stockholders of the Union Pacific stock could vote their own shares regardless of the proxy running with it; that the affairs of the corporation could not be tied up in the hands of a few individuals in the way attempted by the terms of said contract and the agreements, and that the scheme of the Credit Mobilier was one which might render every officer and director of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, which was a party to it, accountable to the latter company for the profits accuring to him from the construction of the contract. Down to the time these papers were placed in my hands I knew almost nothing of the organization and details of Credit Mobilier or of the value of its stock, but then saw that there was abundant ground for further trouble and litigation and as one of the results sold out my interest, and have at no time since been in any manner interested in Credit Mobelier, nor did I at any time or in any manner have any interest of any kind or character in said company other than as hereinbefore stated. So far as Ames is concerned his action was the result of my application to him for the purchase of stock. My action was induced solely by the conversations had with McComb, who was actuated, as I understand, by what he

Denounced as Gross Injustice

practiced on him by the company, and it was well-known to both of them as it was to everybody, that my connection with Congress would end with my third term. The reports of the testimony given before the committee as published in the newspapers show that McComb has testified that he had requested Ames to let me have some Credit Mobilier stock. Not one word of this ever came to my knowledge from him, Ames, or any other person except as I have related in this statement, and I desire here, to recall the fact that when the transaction above related occurred the whole country resounded with praise of the energy manifested by the contractors of the Union Pacific Railroad. The completion of the road brought to the surface the contentions and quarrels amongst the parties who held

The Secrets and Power of the Credit Mobilier.

There were developed facts which now gave direction and tone to the public judgment, but they are not those with which to measure the motives and actions of the men, who acted under a former state of facts with no suspicion that they were not true and would not continue true to the end. The very fact that McComb threatened to carry his claims to courts was of itself calculated to allay any suspicion of fraud or wrong in the affairs of the company, for such suit would of necessity bring to light the whole history of the operations of the Company.

Mr. Wilson, in conclusion, made a lengthy apologetic statement as to his connection with Credit Mobilier.

By Mr. McCreary—Witness was in Grimes' room when Oakes Ames came in and asked Senator Grimes to take $25,000 worth of stock in Credit Mobilier. Ames said to Grimes: "We must raise the money. If you will take the stock, I will guarantee you ten per cent. on your money, providing you will divide all the profits over ten per cent. with me." Grimes replied: "Well, I am satisfied with ten per cent. on my money," and agreed to invest.

Smithers, counsel for McCombs, desired the

Personal Allusions and Reflections

stricken from Alley's statement, which the Chairman said would be considered.

C. K. Garrison testified that James Brooks introduced him to Durant, and the latter endeavored to have him invest in Union Pacific Railroad but he declined.

In answer to a question by Judge Poland, as to what he thought of the reports, he said no one could believe all they heard. If they did, they would believe half of the Congressmen were interested in Railroads.

Geo. W. Kennedy, book keeper of Ames, testified that although the books of the company in possession of the Committee showed he owned thirty shares of stock, he had no information of that fact; could not swear to the fact, but thought he saw on a pocket memorandum book sometime ago two or three entries of stock to parties he supposed to be Congressmen, but could not remember. Several shares of Union Pacific were transferred to him and re-transferred back to Ames without consideration.

Adjourned to Monday.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

BAKER'S ELIXIR

CALESAYA BARK AND IRON.

A delicious Tonic; enriches the blood, cures Dyspepsia and Nervous Debility. Delicate Females wonderfully helped by it. Large bottles, 75c. Sold at

JOSEPH FLEMING'S
No. 84 Market street, corner of Diamond.

YODER'S GERMAN LINIMENT.

A standard remedy for Man and Beast for sprains bruises, swellings and for painful chronic rheumatism. In use thirty years. Nothing better.

Sold at

JOSEPH FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,

84 Market street, corner of Diamond.

DR. BROWN, NO. 60 SMITHfield street, Pittsburgh, in ...s room, continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 30 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low, and cures certain or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

THE GREAT FRENCH REMEDY.

DELAMARRE'S SPECIFIC PILLS.
Prepared by GARANCIERRE & DUPONT, No. 214 Rue Lombard, Paris, and highly recommended by the entire Medical Faculty of France.
Are the very best remedy in all cases of Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness; Nightly, Daily or *Premature* Emissions; Sexual Weakness or *Impotency*; Weakness arising from Secret Habits and Sexual Excesses; *Relaxation* of the Genital Organs; Weak Spine; "Lime" or "Brick Dust" deposits in the Urine; "Milky Discharges," &c., and all the ghastly train of Symptoms, arising from Overuse or Excesses.
They *cure* when all other remedies fail.
Price $1 per Box.
Sent by mail, *securely sealed from all observation*, by enclosing price to the Sole General Agent for America, JOB MOSES, 18 CORTLANDT ST., NEW YORK. Pamphet of Advice is in each box, or will be sent Free to any address.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are unfailing in the cure of COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, SORE THROAT, HOARSENESS, DIFFICULT BREATHING, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE LUNGS. They have no taste of medicine, and any child will take them. Thousand have been restored to health that had before despaired. Testimony given in hundreds of cases. *A single dose relieves in* TEN MINUTES. Ask for BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS. Price 25 cents. Sent by mail for 50 cents. Address JOB MOSES,
18 Cortlandt Street, New York.

MOVABLE AND SOLID TOOTH
CIRCULAR SAWS.
Send for Catalogue with Illustrations.
R. HOE & CO 31 Cold St. N. Y.

GIFT ENTERPRISE
The only Reliable Gift Distribution in the country.
$60,000
IN VALUABLE GIFTS!
To be distributed in
L. D. SINE'S
159th Regular Monthly
GIFT ENTERPRISE
To be Drawn Monday, Feb. 17, 1873.
TWO GRAND CAPITALS OF
$5,000 Each in Greenbacks
Two prizes $1,000 each in
Five prizes 500 each in } GREENBACKS.
Ten prizes 100 each in
One horse and buggy with silver mounted harness, worth $600; one fine-toned Rosewood Piano worth $500; ten family Sewing Machines worth $100 each; five Gold Watches and Chains worth $200 each; five Gold American Hunting Watches worth $125 each; ten ladies' Gold Hunting Case Watches worth $75 each; 80 Gold and Silver Lever Hunting Watches (in all) worth from $20 to $300 each. Gold Chains, Silverware, Jewelry, &c., &c.
Whole number of Gifts, 6,569. Tickets limited to 60,000.
AGENTS WANTED to sell tickets, to whom liberal premiums will be paid.
Single Tickets, $1; six tickets, $5; twelve tickets, $10; twenty-five tickets, $20.
Circulars containing a full list of prizes, a description of the manner of drawing, and other information in reference to the Distribution, will be sent to any one ordering them. All letters must be addressed to L. D. SINE, Box 86,
CINCINNATI, O.
Main Office, 101 W. Fifth street. jl:6t

MEDICAL.

DR. WHITTIER
Is a regular graduate of medicine, as diploma at his office will show. His opportunities in hospital and private practice are unsurpassed in this or any other city. Back files of our city papers prove that he has been located here longer by years than any other so advertising. The establishment, library, laboratory and appliances are unrivalled in the East, unsurpassed anywhere. Age, with experience, can be relied upon, and the doctor can refer to many physicians of this and other cities, as well as many reputable residents, in past success and present position he stands without a competitor. His practice embraces all recent diseases, and the resultant effects of inefficient or defective treatment, also that numerous class of cases resulting from early indiscretions, in luxuriance, excesses &c., etc., in married or single. Patients see the doctor in person privately. Communications confidential. No mercury used. Cures guaranteed. A friendly talk will cost nothing. Office central, yet retired—No. 296 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office hours 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. and Sundays 9 to 11 a. m. Sealed pamphlet for two stamps.

MANHOOD, WOMANHOOD.
Who may marry, who not, why. Send 25 cents. Full symptoms Chronic Diseases, 100 pages, sent securely sealed. Ignorance kills more than war and pestilence combined. Address DR. WHITTIER, 296 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. ma:4:ly&ww

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA
DISPENSARY,
For the treatment of Chronic Diseases in either Sex
Syphilitic diseases in all their various forms scientifically treated, which hitherto have been thought incurable, but which recent investigation by the most eminent men have declared and proved as readily curable under proper management as any other disease. All diseases of the Genito Urinary Organs will be treated in the most scientific manner.
Spermatorrhœa and all other forms of nervous diseases skillfully treated.
A medical pamphlet treating on these subjects mailed to any address on receipt of 25c.
Office hours from 9 a. m. till 8 p. m., Sundays excepted.
276 Penn Street.
eod

ON MARRIAGE.
Happy Relief to Young Men from the effects of Errors and Abuses in early life. Manhood restored. Impediments to Marriage removed. New method of treatment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and Circular sent free, in sealed envelopes.
Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.—an Institution having a high reputation for honorable conduct and professional skill. aug12:eod&w-6m

A Book for the Million.
MARRIAGE GUIDE. A PRIVATE COUNSELLOR TO THE MARRIED or those about to marry, on the physiological mysteries and revelations of the sexual system, with the latest discoveries, in producing and preventing offspring, preserving the complection, &c.
This is an interesting work of two hundred and sixty pages, with numerous engravings, and contains valuable information for those who are married or contemplate marriage; still it is a book that ought to be under lock and key, and not laid carelessly about the house.
Sent to any one (free of postage) for Fifty Cents.
Address Dr. Butts' Dispensary, 12 N. 8th St., St. Louis, Mo

AVOID QUACKS.
A victim of early indiscretion, causing nervous vedility, premature decay, etc., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. Address
J. H. REEVES,
Nassau street, York.

PRIVATE DISEASES—OFFICE 194 PENN STREET, next door to the St. Clair Hotel. For the cure of all diseases of a private nature in from two to four days, by an entirely new and safe treatment. Also, seminal weakness, impotency, and all other diseases of the genital organs, and their prevention. A cure warranted or money refunded. Has Diploma in office, and is a regular physician of 20 years' standing in this city, having cured over 10,000 cases.
Circulars free. Address Doctor W., 194 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Office hours, 9 a. m. to 7 p. m., Sundays excepted.
Feb27:1yd

$300,000
MISSOURI STATE LOTTERY
Legalized by State Authority and Drawn in Public at St. Louis.
Grand Single Number Scheme!
50,000 NUMBERS.
Class N to be Drawn January 31, 1873.
5,880 Prizes, Amounting to $300,000.

1 prize of	$50,000	500 prizes of	$ 100
1 prize of	12,450	9 prizes of	1,000
1 prize of	10,000	9 prizes of	500
1 prize of	7,500	9 prizes of	300
4 prizes of	5,000	9 prizes of	250
4 prizes of	2,500	25 prizes of	200
20 prizes of	1,000	25 prizes of	150
20 prizes of	500	180 prizes of	100
40 prizes of	250	5,000 prizes of	10

Tickets $10. Half Tickets $5. Quarters $2 50.
Our lotteries are chartered by the State, are always drawn at the time named, and all drawings are under the supervision of sworn commissioners.
The official drawing will be published in the St. Louis papers, and a copy of Drawing sent to purchasers of tickets.
We will draw a similar scheme the last day of every month during the year 1872.
Remit at our risk by POST OFFICE MONEY ORDERS, REGISTERED LETTER DRAFT or EXPRESS. Send for circular. Address,
MURRAY, MILLER & CO.,
PostOffice Box 2446 ST. LOUIS
may-

THE ANDERSON SASH BALANCE,
Supercedes Weights and Boxes.

Is a perfectly even Balance at all points. Is neat, simple, durable and cheap. Can be placed in any window at any time. Is noiseless and obeys the slightest touch. Is easily applied and will not get out of order.
In ordering state the exact LENGTH and WEIGHT of the sash for which the BALANCES are wanted.
Anderson Balance Man'fg Co.,
Twenty-Ninth and Railroad Sts.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Sample and Sales Rooms No. 70 Smithfield street.

L. R. NORTON,
Sole Agent for the Celebrated
Jewett & Goodman
ORGAN
AND F. C. LIGHTE
PIANO!
118 SMITHFIELD STREET,
Opposite New City Hall, Pittsburgh, Pa.
26-W1f

GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Breech-loading Shot Guns, $45 to $300.
Double Barrel Shot Guns, $8 to $120.
Single Shot Guns, $3 to $25. Revolvers, $5 to $25. Pistols, 75c to $8. Caps, Powder, Shot, Wads, Flasks, Pouches, and Material and Sporting Goods at very low prices. Guns and pistols repaired in the best manner and at short notice. Illustrated price list sent free. All orders by mail promptly attended to and goods sent C. O. D. by express.
J. H. JOHNSTON,
No. 179 SMITHFIELD STREET
SIGN OF THE BIG GUN.

POCKET KNIVES,
Knives and Forks,
SPOONS, SCISSORS,
AXES, SHOVELS, LOCKS,
Hinges, Nails, Files, etc.
Carpenter's, Blacksmith's, and
AGRICULTURAL TOOLS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Cor. Liberty & Sixth Streets.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.
The undersigned having been appointed Executors of the estate of Elias Jones, deceased, late of Franklin Township, Allegheny Co., Pennsylvania, indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them for settlement to
DAVID FORSYTHE,
JNO. SKILES,
Executers.
dec5-6tw

MAGNETIC TIME-KEEPER, COMPASS AND INDICATOR. A perfect GEM for every pocket of every lady or gent. Reader, buy, former, and for EVERYBODY desiring a reliable time-keeper, and also a superior compass. Used with or without chain, glass crystal, all in a neat ORNAMENT. WARRANTED to always correct time and to keep in order for many years. Nothing like it! The perfect instrument of mechanism will be sent to any one, prepaid to any address, for only $1; 6 for $5. Circulars sent free. Try one. Only from the Agents. Address Agents. KING & CO., Bristol, Va.

$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments or all the time than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

THIRTY-FIFTH SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK!

NO. 124 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH, PENN'A.

LIABILITIES.

Amount due Depositors, December 1st, 1872	$3,569,128 16
Dividend due Depositors, December 1st, 1872	96,104 29
Contingent Fund, December 1st, 1872	116.916 77
Total Liabilities	$3,777 3,149 22

ASSETS.

Loans on Bond and Mortgage	$2,557,413 79
Mortgage Interest due	5,233 00
Bills Receivable	4,000 00
Stock in Pittsburgh Banks	71,634 04
U. S. 5-20 Bonds, 1865, 1867 and 1868	600,000 00
U. S. Six Per Cent. Bonds, 1881	50,000 00
U. S. Six Per Cent. Currency Bonds	150,000 00
Real Estate Bank Property	131,270 31
Bank Furniture	12,611 79
Cash in Banks and on Hand	190,986 29
Total Assets	$3,773.149 22

Present Number of Depositors 10,038, Averaging $364 23 Each.

The undersigned, Auditing Committee, respectfully report that they have examined the Treasurer's Report for the last six months ending November 30th, 1872, and have examined the Assets of the Bank, consisting of Bonds and Mortgages, Deeds of Real Estate, Certificates of Bank Stock, Bills Receivable, U. S. 5-20 six per cent. Bonds, 1865, 1867 and 1868, U. S. six per cent. Bonds 1881, U. S. six per cent. Currency Bonds, and the cash in Banks and on hand, and find the same to correspond with the above report.

WILLIAM MEANS,
JAMES D KELLY,
D. W. C. CARROLL,
J. G. BACKOFEN,
} Auditing Committee.

The Trustees have declared a Dividend of THREE [3] PER CENT. for the last six months, ending November 30, 1872, free of Government tax, and payable forthwith. If not drawn, will bear interest from 1st instant.

CHARLES A. COLTON, Treasurer.

PITTSBURGH, December 19, 1872.

A Table Showing the Number and Amount of Receipts and Payments for 2 Years.

Month.	Receipts. 1871. No.	1871. Amount.	1872. No.	1872. Amount.	Payments. 1871. No.	1871. Amount.	1872. No.	1872. Amount.
Jan.	1,672	107,952 15	2,230	125,309 09	537	85,848 19	582	86,926 33
Feb	1,539	81,014 60	1,967	102,109 00	376	67,354 64	396	72,290 46
March	1,481	96,223 00	1,880	110,697 00	433	77,957 24	515	85,229 01
April	1,514	114,688 00	1,833	115,369 63	395	57,974 03	509	74,066 41
May	1,681	121,083 06	1,694	118,864 00	261	22,510 75	334	27,727 12
June	1,623	112,455 08	1,833	106,761 00	762	167,000 93	918	228,741 09
July	1,831	111,760 84	2,013	115,507 82	645	83,917 36	690	117,907 12
August	1,628	97,985 00	1,973	119,436 31	510	77,893 15	580	108,156 62
Sept	1,769	103,180 00	1,737	106,353 00	457	65,726 78	493	65,366 04
Oct.	1,705	114,510 00	1,892	99,668 00	389	44,802 19	455	58,197 02
Nov.	1,570	100,325 00	1,775	103,371 47	255	21,807 97	306	21,290 24
Dec.	1,601	100,238 00	1,589	89,814 55	729	155,689 83	927	181,307 20
	19,614	1,261,414 73	22,412	1,313,260 89	5,749	928,483 06	6,705	1,127,204 66

CLASSIFICATION OF AMOUNTS RECEIVED AND PAID DURING TWO YEARS.

Receipts.	1871.	1872.	Payments.	1871.	1872.
From One to Ten Dollars	4,289	4,826	Under One Hundred Dollars	3,324	4,046
From Ten to Twenty Dollars	3,758	4,223	One Hundred Dollars and upwards	1,698	1,114
From Twenty to Thirty Dollars	2,090	2,803	Two Hundred Dollars and upwards	541	541
From Thirty to Fifty Dollars	2,259	2,603	Three Hundred Dollars and upwards	269	270
From $50 to $100	2,867	3,184	Four Hundred Dollars and upwards	134	128
From $100 to $150	1,585	1,780	Five Hundred Dollars and upwards	131	176
From $150 to $200	286	429	Six Hundred Dollars and upwards	75	53
From $200 to $300	519	632	Seven Hundred Dollars and upwards	43	64
Over $300	535	794	Eight Hundred Dollars and upwards	26	26
			Nine Hundred Dollars and upwards	24	20
			One Thousand Dollars and upwards	120	164
	19,614	22,412		5,749	6,705

Table Showing Ages of New Depositors for Two Years.

	1 to 10 years.	10 to 20 years	20 to 30 years	30 to 40 years	40 to 50 years	50 to 60 years	60 to 70 years	70 to 80 years	80 to 90 years	Upwards	
1871	165	479	1,594	766	367	189	99	29	4		3,692
1872	204	493	1,750	770	346	187	86	17	2	1	3,856

Table Showing Nativity of New Depositors for Two Years.

	American	Germans	Irish	English	Scotch	Canadians	French	Welsh	Other Nations		
1871	1,852	433	836	277	87	24	16	81	86		3,692
1872	1,919	443	935	321	74	16	23	93	32		3,856

A Table Showing the Occupations of the Several Depositors who have Opened Accounts During Two Years.

MALES.	1871.	1872.
Mechanics, Artisans, Handicraftsmen	1,144	1,258
Porters, Waiters, Laborers, &c	467	462
Coachmen, Carmen, Draymen, &c	105	112
Tavern keepers and Saloon keepers	19	25
Policemen, Watchmen, and other Municipal officers	34	31
Mariners, Soldiers, Officers of Army and Navy	19	12
Merchants, Shopkeepers, Traders	77	115
Farmers, Gardeners, Dairymen and Market men	113	91
Agents, Bookkeepers, Clerks, Salesmen	232	248
Physicians and Apothecaries	18	15
Lawyers and Scriveners	14	6
Teachers and Scientific Professors	24	13
Clergymen	14	16
Boys with and without special employment	322	225
Males	2,697	2,629
FEMALES:		
Domestic Servants	46	83
Needlewomen	16	15
Boarding-house keepers, Nurses, &c	9	2
Market-women, Hucksters	5	
Shopkeepers		
Widows and Wives	621	735
Operators in Manufactories		1
Teachers	5	12
Girls with and without special employment	383	270
Females	1,085	1,227
Total	3,692	3,856

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Wednesdays Proceedings.

PHILADEDPHIA, January 15.

Convention met at noon.

An invitation was received from the Soldiers' Colonization Society, asking the Convention to attend a mass meeting to be held in Concert Hall, on Saturday evening next. Accepted.

Mr. Newlin, from the Committee on Printing and Binding, reported a resolution in favor of forwarding by mail copies of he journal to each newspaper, the Governor, State officers and members of the Legislature.

Also, one providing for the printing of 45,000 copies of the debates for the use of the members, and 15,000 of the journal. Passed.

By Mr. Alricks—that one

STATE REVISOR,

shall be elected every three years, whose duty it shall be to examine and revise the accounts in the Auditor General's office, and ascertain and report annually to the Legislature, whether bills and claims against the Commonwealth, on file in said office, for work, labor and materials are fair and true accounts of the services rendered or materials furnished; and whether all taxes on corporations have been equally and fairly adjusted according to law.

By Mr. Broadhead—That a due regard for the rights of the people requires that the Convention should provide that any existing constitution may be changed whenever the people may so desire, without the intervention of the Legislature, and that to secure such object the Committee, in future amendments, provide for a vote of the people for or against a Constitutional Convention, at the general selections to be held in the year 1892, and every ten years thereafter, unless a Convention shall sooner be called by the action of the Legislature or otherwise.

The hour of 12:30 o'clock having arrived Mr. Mann raised the question of order that the time had arrived which had been fixed for the sitting of the Committee of the Whole.

The Chair decided that the permission granted to the committee could not override the standing rules of the House.

By Mr. Broomall—*Resolved*, That the Committee on Legislation inquire into the expediency of providing that

THE CONTRACT OF MARRIAGE

shall have no effect whatever upon the rights of property of the parties during its continuance, and that upon its termination, by the death of either husband or wife, the survivor shall take the same share and interest in the estate of the decedent.

By Mr. Mantor—*Resolved*, That the proper Committee be requested to inquire into the necessity of incorporating a section in the Constitution as follows: That it shall be the duty of railroad companies traversing any portion of this State to provide the best means of safety for the security and protection of human life, limb and property placed in their charge.

GOD IN THE CONSTITUTION.

By J. Alexander Simpson—Preamble: We, the people of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, acknowledging our dependence upon Almighty God, grateful to Him for the blessings which we have enjoyed, and invoking His aid in our efforts to form a permanent government, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, and secure civil, political and religious liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and do establish the following Constitution.

By T. H. B. Patterson—Preamble. We, the people of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, grateful to Almighty God for our freedom and prosperity, and invoking His favor and guidance, in order to secure for ourselves and posterity the rights of life, liberty and prosperity, do ordain and establish this Constitution.

By Mr. Metzger—*Resolved*, That the Committee on the Bill of Rights inquire into the propriety of adding to the Seventeenth Section of the Declaration of Rights the following clause. "Nor shall any law be passed depriving a party of any remedy for the enforcement of a contract which existed when the contract was made."

By John R. Read—That the General Assembly shall not have

POWER TO RATIFY ANY AMENDMENT

to the Constitution of the United States, nor consent to any alteration therein, until the second regular session of the General Assembly held after the submission of such amendment or alteration by Congress to the Legislatures of the respective States.

By Mr. Wright—That all places of burial, parks, squares, commons and other lands now or hereafter dedicated to the public, shall in no case be appropriated by individuals or corporations and applied to other uses than those originally intended.

By Mr. Struthers—That public railroad corporations are created to furnish

CHEAP AND READY TRANSPORTATION

of person and property, thereby facilitating the development of the resources and promoting the commercial, agricultural, mining and manufacturing interests of the Commonwealth. They shall use their powers and rights with equal favor to the people of the State; charges to be in proportion to distance, and equal per mile, with the right only to add a reasonable additional charge for greater stoppages and delays on short hauls, and in no case shall more be charged to passengers or on freight received within than without the State.

By Mr. MacVeagh—A resolution that one hundred and fifty copies of the proposed texts to the Constitution, as prepared by any of the standing committees, shall be printed in the form of legislative bills for the use of the Convention for the purpose of consideration and amendment. Agreed to.

By Mr. Campbell—Every person who shall hereafter be convicted of bribery or perjury at any election, or of wilful fraud, either in giving or receiving votes, or in counting or returning the same, or of fraudulently tampering with, altering, mutilating or destroying any election returns, certificates or records, shall be disqualified from voting at any election thereafter, and from holding any office of honor or profit in this State. No idiot or insane person, or persons convicted of treason or felony in this State, shall hold any office or vote at any election therein.

By Mr. Elliott—The property of corporations now existing, or hereafter created, shall be subject to taxation at the same rate and in the same manner as the property of individuals, and not otherwise; provided that the property of corporations formed for municipal, charitable, religious or educational purposes may be exempted by law.

By Mr. Lamberton—An article naming and regulating the Judiciary of the State, terms of service, salaries, &c.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATURE.

Hon. Wayne MacVeagh, Chairman of the Committee on Legislature, presented the report of said committee, which was laid over for printing. The following are the essential points thereof:

The report submitted by Mr. MacVeagh, proposes biennial instead of annual sessions of the Legislature, and a carefully prepared oath that the members have neither given bribes to obtain their election nor taken bribes to influence their official action.

The scheme of apportionment is based upon the system in the reformed Constitution in Illinois (that is, the cumulative system), and it is believed that it will never secure a fair districting of the State without permitting the State to be divided and "gerymandered" to suit the convenience of members of the Legislature or of political parties.

The compensation of members of the Legislature is fixed at $1,200 for each period of two years, without allowing any further sums as members of committees or perquisites of any kind.

Elections for members of the Legislature are to be held only once in two years, Senators holding for four years, and Representatives for two years.

ELECTION DAYS.

At one o'clock the Convention resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, with John H. Walker, of Erie, in the chair, for the purpose of considering the following section reported yesterday by the Committee on Suffrage, Election and Representation.

The second section proposed by the committee for incorporation in the new Constitution was then read, as follows:

Section—The election for city, ward, borough, and township officers for regular terms of service shall be held on the third Friday of March.

Mr. McAllister, Chairman of the Committee, said such a date had been selected because it would best suit the many interests of the people of the State, and would in the end do away with that curse, "special legislation." As things stand now such elections are held to suit the wishes of politicians. Such a state of affairs should be changed.

It was moved by Mr. Corbett to strike out "March" and insert "February."

Mr. Jno. N. Purviance moved to strike out all after the word "hold," and insert the following:

"At such time and place as shall be fixed by the Legislature, and that such elections shall be held on the same day in each election district, the persons then elected shall hold their offices respectively for two years, and until their successors are duly elected and qualified."

Mr. Wetherill opposed the section as a whole, as it would not suit large cities—one election, in the Fall, would be sufficient. Were two elections held, one in the Spring and one in the Fall, they would have the effect of disorganizing business, raising the usual political tumult, &c.

Mr. J. Alex. Simpson was of the same opinion as Mr. Wetherill.

Mr. John Campbell, Jr., favored the section, since it divided municipal and State politics. Men in Philadelphia who favored reform have been forced to oppose the reform candidates simply on account of not desiring to damage the chances of the State and National candidates. The people desire that the municipal elections shall be separate from the State elections.

Mr. Darlington, of West Chester, opposed the section so far as it applies to cities. He thought that the people of large cities should have a right to decide this matter by voting upon it. As to the curse of special legislation, referred to by Mr. M'Allister, he would say that special legislation was not hurtful in its application to borough or township elections, but only worked bad results when passed in favor of certain "moneyed interests."

Mr. Banna thought the matter was not one for the Convention to decide. It was a proper subject for the State Legislature to act upon. The people, through their legislators, should settle the matter of local elections.

The amendment of Mr. Purviance was then acted upon and lost.

Mr. Corbett's amendment was then agreed to.

Mr. Simpson moved, as an amendment, "that the cities be allowed, at the next general election, to select the day for holding such elections." Lost.

The section as amended was then adopted.

The Committee then arose and reported the adoption of the article as amended.

The House then agreed to the section as amended by a vote of 84 yeas to 30 nays. Adjourned.

Thursday's Proceedings.

PHILADELPHIA, January 16, 1873

At noon to-day the members of the Constitutional Convention re-assembled in the usual place, Hon. Wm. M. Meredith in the chair. Prayer was made by Rev. James W. Curry, delegate from Altoona.

The following were presented:

By Mr. Mann—A petition from the people of Indiana county asking for the insertion "local option" clause.

THE PRINTING.

General Lilly, of Mauch Chunk, presented a resolution directing the Committee on Printing to provide that the State Printer furnish copies of all reports of Committees the day following their presentation.

General Lilly said that he had learned that all the printing was to be done at Harrisburg, which would cause much unnecessary delay. The report of the Committee on Legislation, which was presented yesterday, should have been ready to-day, but, instead of that, the Speaker had learned that the manuscript had been sent to Harrisburg, and per consequence the Convention would lose time in waiting for the printed copies.

General Lilly's resolution passed.

A CALL ON THE AUDITOR GENERAL.

By Mr. Woodward—*Resolved*, That the Auditor General be requested to respond, without more delay, to the resolution of inquiry adopted on the 27th of November last, in respect of the private corporations doing business in Pennsylvania.

By Mr. Baer—That no person shall be eligible to hold more than one lucrative office at the same time, nor to hold any lucrative office in this State while holding a lucrative office under the United States

"CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES."

By Mr. Ross—That the Legislature shall pass no act limiting the owner of land appropriated by a corporation under a legislative grant by the right of eminent domain to the direct damages accruing from such appropriation; but all damages, whether direct or consequential, shall be assessed against and paid by the appropriating corporation.

By Mr. Ross—*Resolved*, That the Committee on Railroads and Canals be directed to enquire into the expediency of so amending the Constitution "that the original allowance of 6 per cent. to the patentees of land, under the proprietary grant, shall not be deemed or taken as a payment of the damages of any landholder for land appropriated for public use.

A communication was received from Stephen H. Caldwell, Secretary of

THE UNION LEAGUE,

inviting the members to visit the same and granting them free access to the house, library, &c. Accepted.

Mr. Stanton presented a resolution providing that Rev. James W. Curry, delegate from Altoona, be requested to here after open the sessions of the Convention with prayer. Agreed to.

By Mr. Barclay—That the Committee on Election be requested to inquire into the expediency of amending the Constitution that it shall provide that every person who shall be elected or appointed to serve as an election officer, and who shall do so freely and without compensation, shall be exempted from serving as a juror during the year following the year of such service.

THE SUPREME JUDICIARY.

By Mr. Linn Bartholomew—*Resolved* That the Committee upon the Judiciary be requested to inquire into the expediency of reporting a section to Article 5th of the Constitution, in substance as follows:

The Supreme Court shall consist of fifteen judges, to be elected by the qualified electors of the Commonwealth in the following manner viz.: The State shall be divided into seven judicial districts, to embrace, as nearly as may be, an equal number of inhabitants. Each district shall elect two judges, to hold office for fifteen years, except the district composed of the City of Philadelphia, in which there shall be three judges elected; that each elector shall be entitled to vote for one judge.

That eight judges shall constitute a quorum; that there shall be held at Pottsville, Wilkesbarre, Erie, Williamsport, Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, Nisi Prius courts, to be presided over by a judge of the Supreme Court to be for that purpose assigned from time to time by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court; that the terms of said Nisi Prius courts shall be fixed by the Legislature, and said courts shall have jurisdiction in the district where the same shall be holden of all matters involving the title of lands, and of all contracts and trespasses where five hundred dollars and upwards are involved; that this section of the Constitution shall go into force and effect at the next general election for State officers after the adoption of this Constitution or amendments proposed by this Convention.

IMPEACHMENT.

By Mr. Newlin—*Resolved*, That the following be inserted: "Upon information by the Attorney General, or upon complaint of any citizen on oath, to the Supreme Court, of malfeasance in office by any city or county officer, said court shall proceed without delay to hear and determine the same, and if a majority of the judges shall be of the opinion that the charge is sustained, they shall forthwith remove such officer. The several Courts of Common Pleas shall have like jurisdiction in the case of all township, borough and ward officers. The vacancies thereby created shall be filled in the same manner provided by law as in the cases of vacancies occurring by death or resignation.

MINORITY REPORT.

The following was presented:

"*To the Constitutional Convention*—The undersigned, a minority of the members of the Committee on Legislature, are unable to concur in so much of the report of that committee as proposes the following, viz.:

"'Provided, That no city or county shall elect more than four Senators.'

"The undersigned, therefore, respectfully submit that in their opinion the proviso above quoted should be stricken from the twentieth section as reported by the majority of the committee.

"JOHN P. WETHERILL.
"GEO. M. DALLAS."

OUR JUDGES.

By S. A. Reynolds, of Lancaster—*Resolved*, That the Judges of the several Courts of this Commonwealth shall hold their offices for the term of 25 years, and thereafter be ineligible.

Provided, That all Judges shall be retired at 75 years of age, and shall, after their term of office has expired, or been terminated by retirement, receive a pension equal to two-thirds of their annual salary, but no pension shall be paid to any Judge unless he shall have served for at least fifteen consecutive years.

STATE PRINTING.

By Mr. Curry—That the Legislature shall provide by law that all stationery required for the use of the State, and all printing authorized and required and required by them to be done for their use, or for the State, shall be let by contract to the lowest bidder; no member of the Legislature, or other State officer, shall be interested, either directly or indirectly, in any such contract.

By Mr. MacConnell—There shall be a

BOARD OF INSPECTORS OF PENITENTIARIES,

jails, houses of refuge, houses of correction, and other prisons in the State, and all public insane asylums and all other public hospitals, asylums or infirmaries whatsoever, in the State, which Board shall consist of three persons, who shall be elected by the local voters of the State. At the first general election after the adoption of this amendment, three Inspectors shall be elected, one for one year, one for two years, and one for three years; except as aforesaid, the term of office of said inspectors shall be three years, and it shall begin on the first Monday of January next after their election. The Legislature shall fix salaries. The persons composing said Board, shall with the Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General, compose a Council of Pardons, with power to grant pardons and reprieves, to modify sentences in all criminal cases, and to change any sentence of death to imprisonment for life, or for a term of years. A majority of said Board shall be a quorum, but no pardon or modification, or change of sentence shall be granted unless at least four of said members concur therein. In every capital case, wherein application is made for a pardon, &c., the Board shall order the sentence not to be executed until the application shall be heard and determined by said council, provided, that no pardon shall be granted before sentence; and provided further that no pardon, reprieve or change, or modification shall be granted except by said council and in the manner aforesaid.

By Mr. Wherry—That when vacancies happen in either House, the Governor, on certificate of such vacancies prescribed by law, shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

ELECTION DAYS.

The proposed new sections reported from the Committee on Suffrage, etc., providing for holding the State election upon the day of the Presidential and Congressional election, in November, and fixing the third Friday of March as the day for the Spring elections throughout the State, having been adopted in Committee of the Whole, now come up on the second reading. After considerable discussion and various amendments, which were defeated the section as adopted in Committee of the Whole, was passed.

The second section then came up, when an amendment was offered by H. M. Stanton, and was agreed to, making the day of holding the election for municipal, borough and township officers the third Tuesday of February.

John Price Wetherill offered an amendment providing that the section shall not apply to cities of 100,000 inhabitants or over. Agreed to.

The following was offered by J. Alex. Simpson:

"Provided, That cities may, when authorized by law, change the time for holding the election for municipal officers by a vote of the people at the next general election."

Mr. Darlington supported the proviso.

Mr. Dallas opposed it, and argued that politicians only opposed the dividing of election days.

Mr. John Price Wetherill argued in favor of the proviso, and urged the immense cost to the city which would result from holding both Spring and Fall elections, as one of his reasons therefor.

AGAINST THE POLITICIANS.

Mr. John H. Campbell said that all politicians, all men who have been connected with election frauds, and political tricksters generally, were against this section, and were working against it, and these were the only men who actually opposed it.

The people of Philadelphia wanted fair elections, and hence they wanted the election days divided so that they might relieve themselves of the oppression of political rings.

FILLIBUSTERING.

A motion, made by Mr. Hay, of Pittsburgh, to indefinitely postpone the consideration of the section, was defeated.

A motion to adjourn, offered by Mr. Newlin, was also lost.

A motion to suspend the rules and continue the session until 3 o'clock, offered by J. Alex. Simpson, was also lost.

Mr. Newlin called for the reading of the amendment.

[The clock showed four minutes of two, so that it will be observed that these motions all had points, as the rules required an adjournment at two o'clock.—Reporter.]

A motion to adjourn was lost—offered but not put.

Mr. Newlin moved the postponement of the subject. This was ruled out of order.

This order of the day was then called for by a number of the Philadelphia members, all shouting at once, when the President said: "The hour of two o'clock having arrived, this Convention stands adjourned until to-morrow at 12 o'clock, noon."

Specie Payments.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, January, 16, 1873.

Specie Payments.

Mr. SHERMAN called up the Buckingham bill providing for the return to specie payments, and addressed the Senate upon it.

He said the resumption of specie payment was demanded by public faith, public policy, and the spirit of our laws. Individual hardship was not a sufficient reason for the violation of public faith, or the disregard of general interests or the policy of the whole country. The effect of specie payments is greatly exaggerated as to the persons it will injure. Our business men are not only debtors, but they are creditors. If they are injured by adding to the burden of their debts, they are benefitted by the increased value of their credits. No one engaged in production merely, whether as a financier or manufacturer, a mechanic or laborer, is injured; for if the nominal value of his production is diminished, the cost of living and all that enters into the cost of production is diminished in the same degree. Experience has shown that depreciated money is the most injurious to the laboring men. It produces

A False Standard of Value.

the effect of which is not noticed by a laboring man, or by a trader or merchant. Even upon current debts and credit the effects of a specie standard will merely be appreciable, for the nominal loss will be discounted in advance or be divided during the gradual appreciation of paper money. The greater burden will fall on debts running for a long period of time, as upon corporation bonds and mortgages. As to those in existence before the legal tender act took effect, it is but right that they be paid in specie, while those contracted since have been issued in expectancy of specie payments before this time. Still while the effect of the specie standard upon the debt is greatly exaggerated, it cannot be denied that if it is followed by contraction of currency, it will cause distress and embarrassment to very many who have contracted debt on a currency basis. But this argument of hardship will apply forever, and if we are controlled by it, we can never pay our pensioners. The lapse of time

Will Not Make It Easier.

Our financial condition is now so much the stronger that we can afford to do right, and yet in such a way as to injure, in the least possible degree, those who contracted debt on the currency basis. Again, the effect of the specie standard in producing contraction of the currency is not necessarily a result of specie payments. Undoubtedly a contraction of the currency would produce specie payments. It is the most direct road to specie payment, and if the paper money in circulation is in excess of the wants of the community, it is on the same road. In 1866 and 1867 we quietly contracted the currency by funding over three hundred millions of the debt of compound interest and other notes, most of which were part of the currency. If, in 1868, we had, as was proposed in the Senate, authorized United States notes to be used for five per cent. bonds at par, we would have long since been at specie payments. The notes then could have been paid out again for payment of the current expenses and the purchase of bonds, precisely as now when gold is sold for notes and notes applied to the purchase of bonds. In this way we could have reached a specie standard. The moment our five per cent. bonds were worth par in gold, the advancing credit of the nation would have

Lifted our Currency to Par in Gold

precisely as it lifted all former bonds to par, when par in gold, and now when our credit is generally impaired by the rapid payment of the debt as induced by the advanced value of our notes in gold, we can raise their value to a specie standard much more rapidly than four years ago. Our policy so lies at the foundation of the objections to a specie standard that it necessarily compels the withdrawl of paper currency. This depends entirely upon the amount necessary to conduct the business of the country, and the degree of public confidence in the redemption.

Mr. Knox, Controller of the Currency, in his last annual report, shows that in January, 1862, when specie payments were suspended, the aggregate circulation of coin and paper was $448,671,218, or a ratio of 271 per cent. of the wealth of the United States, and that the circulation in the United States in 1870, including United States bank notes, fractional currency and specie, was $790,000,000, or 262 per cent. of our wealth. The circulation in the United States per capita is now less than in France and greater than in Great Britain, but greater than in either in proportion to its wealth. When we consider the vast extent of our country, its rapid growth, the value of its productions and the general use of paper money, it is not unreasonable to suppose that all of it now outstanding can be maintained in circulation on a specie standard. It must be remembered that the total amount in the United States now is $356,000,000; that very large sums must be retained by banks as their reserve; that large gold reserves are now held in the Treasury; that the notes are widely circulated, have the confidence of the people, and can be supported by the public credit. Under these circumstances it is scarcely probable that any considerable sum will be presented for redemption. If presented, they can again be paid out in the course of public disbursements. Specie payment can thus be resumed

Without Contraction of the Currency.

and with only a change of nominal value the world over. The chief requisite is that the public have assured confidence in our ability to maintain resumption. This is indispensible, and when it exists actual redemption by payment of coin is comparatively rare. This condition is that credit can be given by either of three

Expedients.

First, Maintain in the treasury a large reserve in coin.

Second, Authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to sell bonds for coin to maintain redemption.

Third, To authorize an ultimate redemption either in coin or bonds.

The first is subject to the objection that it keeps idle a vast sum only needed in case of a panic, when it will be insufficient.

The second is subject to the greater objection that as the power could only be used in a stringent money market, it will lead to great sacrifices of public securities and add fuel to the existing panic.

The third mode requires no reserve, and implies that the United States will make its financial redemption on a bond so intrinsically valuable that it will be generally at par in gold.

I dont overlook the fact that resumption by the United States will

Test the Strength of the National Banks

and prove whether or not they are entitled to public confidence. But this prestled connection with an aggregate surplus fund far beyond the difference between currency and coin justifies the conviction that they will meet public expectations with specie redemption. The system becomes free. The fluctuation of their currency will be but the healthy ebb and flow of commerce. Redemption, then, will become a fact, and will check the tendency of the country banks to employ their currency in Wall street speculations, as they may redeem in coin or in United States notes. They will have the benefit of alternative redemption provided as to the United States notes, so that

The Sacrifice of Their Securities.

that generally follows specie payment during a panic, can go no farther than the payment of their bonds for their notes at par for par. Again the specie standard will also bring gold and silver coin into actual use. The amount now hoarded has been variously estimated, and with that deposited in the Treasury and in circulation in California cannot be less than two hundred millions. This will probably take the place of the legal tenders as bank reserves, and thus add to the present volume of currency. Even if specie payments should cause the retirement of coin by the funding of $50 000,000 in United States notes, their place will be more than filled by coin let loose from its present banishment.

I, therefore, conclude that the fears of evil results from a specie standard are greatly exaggerated, that there will be no contraction of currency, no disturbance of real values or suspension of business, but all our present United States and bank notes will pass as usual in the ordinary exchanges of life increasing in value all property, whether produced here or abroad, equal to the real money value of the world, and with no taint or dishonor or depreciation about it.

Horace Greeley's Plan—"The Best Way to Become is to Become."

Mr. SHERMAN continued at length, showing the obligation and necessity of specie payments, and how the anticipated evils of resumption can be avoided, and said that among the innumerable schemes proposed for resumption several were practicable, but a careful consideration of the whole subject led him to the conclusion that the simple and most expedient measure is to declare by law that on and after the 1st day of January next, the United States will redeem its notes either with coin at the option of the Secretary of the Treasury, with its bonds of convenient denominations bearing five per cent interest in coin. It will provide also for the possible, but not probable, contingency that more notes will be presented than can conveniently be paid in coin. It is founded upon plain equity that if we cannot literally perform our promise by payment in coin, we will at least give to the public creditors who horde the notes of the United States a bond bearing a commercial value equal to gold. If then these notes are in excess of the wants of the people for a currency, they will be a currency. They will be presented for redemption and ought to be redeemed. If not, their value will appreciate to the gold standard and this is specie payment. The modifications of the banking act can properly be postponed until a future time, when the practical effect of the specie standard upon United States notes will test the ability of the banks to mantain their notes at par with United States notes. Whether they should be relieved from maintaining so large a reserve; or whether there should be a plan for redemption, are questions of practical legislation for the future. The moment the notes are redeemable in coin, the banking system ceases to be limited in numbers and the distribution of banks will stand like all other business pursuits, open to all who will give the requisit security for their notes and will obey the law.

Sherman's Substitute for the Buckingham Bill.

Mr. SHERMAN reported from the Committee on Finance the following substitute for the Buckingham bill:

Be it enacted, etc. SECTION 1. That on the 1st day of January, 1874, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and required to pay on demand at the office of the Assistant Treasurer in the city of New York to any holder of United States notes to the amount of $1,000, or any multiple thereof, in exchange for such notes an equal amount of gold coin of the United States; or, in lieu of coin, he may at his option issue in exchange for said notes an equal amount of coupon or registered bonds of the United States in such form as he may prescribe.

Denominations of $50

or some multiple of that sum are redeemable in coin of the present standard value at the pleasure at the United States after ten years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest payable quarterly in such coin at the rate of five per centum per annum, and the Secretary may reissue United States notes received, or if they they are cancelled, may issue United States notes to the same amount, either to purchase or redeem the public debt, or meet the current payments for public services, and said bonds and the interest thereon shall be exempt from the payment of taxes or duties of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal or local authority, and said bonds shall have set forth and expressed upon their face the above specified conditions, and shall, with their coupons, be made payable at the Treasury of the United States.

SEC. 2. That from and after the 1st day of July next, the limit of the aggregate circulation of National banks now prescribed by law is repealed, and all banks thereafter organized shall deposit security for the circulating notes bonds of the United States issued under this act or under the act entitled an act to authorize the refunding of the national debt, approved July fourteenth, 1870.

SEC. 3. That all banking associations, which shall on and after July 1, 1874, redeem their circulating notes at such localities as are now or may be hereafter designated by law, either in coin or in United States legal tender notes, shall be exempt from the requirements under existing laws as to the holding of a reserve of lawful money of the United States; providing that nothing herein contained shall authorize any National gold bank established under an act, entitled an act to provide for the redemption of the three per cent. temporary loan certificates and for the increase of National bank notes, approved July 12, 1870, to redeem their circulating notes in anything but gold coin of the United States.

SEC. 4. Section C of the act entitled an act to provide for the redemption of the three per cent. temporary loan certificates, and for an increase of the national bank notes approved July 12, 1870, be and is hereby repealed.

SEC. 5. That banks without circulation may be organized under an act to provide national currency, secured by the pledge of United State bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, upon deposit with the Treasurer of the United States not less than $10,000 in United States registered bonds, as provided in section 16 of that act.

SEC. 6. That it shall be the duty of the Controller of the Currency to cause to be examined each year the plates, dies, bad pieces, and other material from which the national bank circulation is printed, in whole or in part, and file in his office annually a correct list of the same. Such material as shall have been used in the printing of the notes of the national banks which are in liquidation or have closed business, shall be destroyed under such regulations as shall be prescribed by the Controller of the Currency and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, and the expense of such examination and destruction shall be paid out of any appropriation made by Congress for the special examination of national banks and bank plates.

The substitute was received and ordered to be printed.

Loomis Aerial Telegraph.

The House bill to incorporate the Loomis Aerial Telegraph Company passed.

The Louisiana Muddle.

Mr. MORTON offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Privileges and Elections to inquire whether there is a legal State government in Louisiana, and if so by whom constituted. He said he was authorized by a majority of the committee to offer the resolution, and stated that the design was to give the committee authority to go into the whole subject-matter of the investigation already committed to them.

Mr. SAULSBURY offered an amendment directing the committee, if it found no legal government in Louisiana, to inquire when it ceased to exist, and whether any Federal officers, Executive or Judicial, had anything to do with overthrowing it. Lost.

Mr. Morton's resolution was then adopted.

Pacific Railroads.

On motion of Mr. CASSERLY the Secretary of the Treasury was requested to inform the Senate whether the Union Pacific Railroad and the Central Pennsylvania Railroad Companies had complied with the act of July 6th, 1872, requiring that after the completion of their roads that five per cent of their net earnings shall be applied to the payment of the interest and the redemption of the principal of their bonds, and in case of their non-compliance, the reasons therefor.

CONGRESS.

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, January 18, 1873.

In the House Mr. MOORE, of Illinois, from the Committee on Pensions, reported a bill to revise the pension laws, which was discussed in the morning hour. The bill was passed.

The House then proceeded to vote under the operation of the previous question in the bill quit certain lands titles in Iowa. The bill passed, yeas, 94, nays 70.

Mr. BLAIR, (Ma.,) reported a bill for the relief of the owners of the Goose Creek Salt works in Kentucky, which were destroyed by order of Gen. Buell. Mr. Blair explained that the distruction did not occur in battle, but as a matter of economy, to prevent the works from falling into the hands of the enemy, and thus giving them supplies of salt.

Messrs. GARFIELD (Ohio) and Dawes (Mass.) opposed the bill on the ground of fixing a dangerous precedent, which would result in demands for all the property destroyed in the war.

Mr. SMITH (New York) argued that payment for property thus destroyed was an imperative duty of the government.

The bill was passed by a vote of—yeas, 105; nays, 43.

Mr. HOLMAN, on a privileged question, called up a message of the President vetoing a bill for the relief of the estate of John J. Hanks, of Arkansas. The House passed the bill over the veto by a vote of 126 yeas to 17 nays.

On Mr. ELDRIDGE'S (Wis.) motion, the Senate bill fixing the time for the meeting of the Supreme Court of the United States on the second Monday of October, was passed.

The House then adjourned.

OBITUARY.

Death of a Great Novelist.

LONDON, January 18.—Right Hon. Edward Bulwer Lytton, Baron Lytton, the well known English author, died this afternoon, aged 67.

Samuel R. Graves.

LIVERPOOL, Eng., January 18.—Samuel R. Graves, member of Parliament for Liverpool and ex-Mayor, died suddenly this morning.

George Henriques.

NEW YORK, January 19.—George Henriques, late Vice President of the New York Stock Exchange, died this morning.

L. G. Daly.

L. G. Daly, late pension agent in this city, died at his residence in Jersey City on Saturday night.

CHINESE SLAVERY.

The Feeling in Beaver County—A Petition to Congress to Prevent Further Importations—Pittsburgh Workingmen Appealed To.

Notwithstanding the statements made by the organ of the manufacturers, those belonging to the ring not daring to allude to the matter, we have assurances to the effect that no one except those immediately interested is pleased with the present aspect of affairs at Beaver Falls; and as an evidence of the fact, it may be stated that a petition, which we print below, is now in circulation, and that it is being signed by white men irrespective of party. A correspondent writes as follows:

BEAVER FALLS, Jan. 21, 1873.

Editor of The Post:

The people of this county acknowledge their indebtedness to THE POST for the interest shown in their behalf, and they are now getting signatures to a petition to Congress for the passage of a law to prohibit the importation of Chinese laborers into the United States in the manner in which it is now done—by contracts made in China. The petition reads as follows:

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled:

The petition of the subscribers, citizens of the county of Beaver, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, respectfully showeth: That about one hundred and sixty-five Chinese laborers have been imported for a Cutlery Company, located in the borough of Beaver Falls, in said county, thereby causing the discharge from the works of the WHITE AMERICAN MECHANICS AND WORKMEN; that two hundred more Chinese, direct from China are said to be engaged and on the way for the same cutlery and other works of the same Company, to the exclusion from the works of our own people; that contracts have been made through one of their own race, for long periods of servitude on their part, at wages so low as to forbid competition by American workmen; that their habits are so debasing as to insure the demoralization and degradation of all Christian communities brought in contact with them; that their introduction into the United States in the manner it is done, shows a manifest attempt to revive the institution of slavery; and that it is an act of bad faith towards the working people of Pennsylvania and of the United States, inasmuch as that the protection of 35 to 50 per cent. against the importation of foreign cutlery was enacted for the purpose of protecting the American laborer against cheap foreign labor.

As a means, therefore, to be saved from such evils, and in behalf of our own workpeople, we ask your Honorable bodies to pass a law prohibiting any further importation of Chinese laborers under contracts made in China; or, that you will authorize the free importation, from foreign countries, of such articles or manufactures as are, or may be, produced in the United States, by and through Chinese cheap labor so contracted for. And your petitioners will ever pray, &c.

In your issue of Saturday last, you gave an extract from the *American Manufacturer*, of Pittsburgh, stating that, "Except so far as the dissatisfaction of the tradesmen of the town are concerned, there is no complaint against the Chinese." Now, the writer of that is not a truthful reporter, for every person acquainted with the people of this town, and of the county, cannot but know that, nearly, if not fully ninety-nine per cent. of the people condemn and bitterly oppose this new scheme of slavery. They now see a germ of great mischief in it, and believe, that if permitted to grow, a plant of most baneful composition will be produced.

The changes in the public mind here, (since the first cargo of Coolies was unloaded,) from, at first indifference, to now intense thought, regarding this new system of slavery, may be illustrated by the changes produced by the engineer in his steam boiler. At the first application of heat the water it may contain is calm, but soon begins to boil, and with additional fuel produces hot steam, so hot that it blisters every thing near it. So, indeed will it be with the American people if this importation of Coolies is to be continued, and the white operative displaced as he has here been. Their displeasure will be as super-heated steam and will destroy what they would like to save but cannot.

We understand that the working men of your city are about to petition Congress to stop this evil. Urge them on to our assistance!

WORKING MEN.

A CHURCH RING.

Ballot-Box Stuffing and Altering Returns in One of Pittsburgh's Most Wealthy and Fashionable Churches.

The tactics practiced by Radicals in stuffing ballot-boxes, repeating and altering election returns, we very much regret to announce, has found its way and has actually been employed in one of our Christian churches—yes, and at one of the most aristocratic in this neighborhood. The facts, so far as we have been enabled to glean them, are as follows:

Quite recently there was held an election for trustees or vestrymen, for which there were a dozen or more candidates. The contest was quite spirited, and friends of the candidates, in fact some of the candidates themselves, especially toward the hour of closing of the polls, did their level best in hunting up recruits, bringing forward the decrepit and pleading with the lukewarm to secure their votes.

The voting was done by marking, the paper being in charge of three gentlemen, whom it is since charged were in the interests of certain candidates. Soon after the hour for receiving votes expired, these three gentlemen retired to an anti-room where it is since alleged the affair was "fixed up"—and how it was "fixed up" will shortly appear.

One of the defeated candidates it appears, kept a record of all he knew that voted for him, and by this means when the vote was announced he discovered that the tally papers and his count showed considerable discrepancy. He succeeded, however, we don't know how, in getting possession of the original tally paper and found that instead of being defeated he had been elected and that a gentleman having less votes than said defeated and two other candidates, was actually declared elected.

The candidate declared elected had but 49 votes, then there was one received 51 votes, another 53 and the gentleman who was counted out received 56 votes, which entitled him to an election.

The affair has already created considerable stir in the congregation and promises to grow notwithstanding that efforts have been made by Messrs. P——n and P—e and others to hush the matter up. The gentleman who has been so shabbily treated declares that under no circumstances will he accept the position at this time, but that the perpetrators of the rascality shall be exposed, at least to the members of the church.

It is sad to find that the means employed by rings to elect their candidates has found its way into a Christian church; but when we look back at the manner in which Hartranft was made our Governor—gentlemen subscribing their names to a certificate that they had thoroughly and candidly examined his accounts and found them correct, and that too, when they had never looked at them, we cannot say that it is very surprising. The countenance given by good men to ring tactics is demoralizing, and the instance given above is an instance that it is so.

THE DEATH SENTENCE.

Ambrose Lynch Sentenced to be Hanged.

On Saturday morning in the Criminal Court, Ambrose E. Lynch, convicted of murder in the first degree for the killing of William Hadfield, on the morning of the 12th of June last, was brought up for sentence. The particulars of the murder for which Lynch was convicted are still fresh in the minds of our readers, so that it is not necessary that they should be given at length at this time. Lynch, it will be remembered, boarded with his sister, Mrs. Teets, who lived on Arch street, Allegheny. Going home at a late hour on the night of the murder, he heard voices in the room occupied as a bed chamber by his sister. He seems to have had some doubts of his sister's chastity, and knowing that her husband was away from home, supposed that she and her paramour were in the room. Upon going to a window opening into a hall separating his room from that occupied by Mrs. Teets, he found it carefully screened, and this fact, as he subsequently stated, confirmed his suspicions. He then went to the door, and having previously armed himself with a knife, demanded admission. Before the request could either be complied with or refused, he forced the door open, and when he entered the room, found a man, as he claimed, in bed. He rushed to the bed and inflicted one or two wounds upon the man before he arose. The man then jumped out of bed and a scuffle ensued, during which Lynch again used the knife. The lamp was extinguished during the suffle, and in the darkness which ensued the man escaped from the room, leaving behind his coat, hat, collar and shoes. A short time afterwards a man was found by the Allegheny police clinging to the iron railing in front of the North Avenue Church, at North avenue and Arch street, and about one square from Mrs. Teets' house. He told the officers that he had been stabbed by Ambrose Lynch. He was removed to the lock-up, where he died a few moments afterwards. He was immediately identified as William Hadfield, a resident of the First ward, Allegheny, and who had been for some time Deputy Sheriff under Sheriff Fleming. Shortly after Hadfield expired, Lynch made his appearance on Arch street, and surrendered himself to the police.

Lynch was committed to jail for trial on a charge of murder by Mayor Callow, and on the 9th of July, a true bill having been previously found, the defendant was called up for trial. The trial lasted only three days, and the jury returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. After the verdict counsel, on behalf of the defendant, made a motion in arrest of judgment and subsequently filed reasons for a new trial. The motion was argued about three weeks afterwards, but no decision was given until Saturday morning, when Lynch was brought into Court and was conducted to a seat in the prisoners' box on the north side of the room. He looked paler than usual, owing no doubt to his long confinement, but appeared calm and collected.

After Judge Stowe had taken his seat, he held a brief consultation with Judge Sterrett, during which time Lynch conversed with his counsel without betraying the least anxiety relative to the conclusion which the Court had reached, or seeming to realize what the effect of that decision would be. When the consultation had been concluded, Judge Sterrett delivered a written opinion overruling the motion for a new trial. The several reasons urged by defendant's counsel were considered in order, and the Court held that they afforded no reason upon which to grant a new trial, and that therefore the motion was refused.

District Attorney Bayne then moved for the judgment of the Court. Judge Sterritt then said: Ambrose E. Lynch, you were indicted and tried for the murder of Wm. Hadfield. A jury of your fellow-citizens, after a patient and careful consideration of the testimony presented to them, declared, under the solemnity of their oaths, that you are guilty of the murder in the first degree.

In disposing of the motion for a new trial, we have just referred briefly to the circumstances of this fearful crime, and it is unnecessary to repeat them.

By your hand a husband and a father—respected by all who knew him—was stricken down and hurled into eternity, with scarcely a moments warning, and his wife and children left to mourn his untimely end, and their irreparable loss. While your conviction and punishment may seem to satisfy the demands of a violated law, and deter others from the commission of crime, the lost husband and father cannot be restored.

The penalty affixed by law, to the felony of which you stand convicted, like the crime itself, is a fearful one, and we have no discretion in regard to it. The penalty is death, at such time as the Governor may appoint.

In view of this, we would, in all goodness and kindness, urge you to make all improvement of the time allotted to you in making your peace with God, and preparing for the great change that awaits you. Do not allow yourself to be flattered with the hope that the judgment we are about to pronounce may be averted. If you do you may realize the disappointment when it will be to late. Every reasonable and proper opportunity will be afforded you of seeking the advice of kind and sympathizing Christian friends, who will always esteem it a privilege to visit you and assist you by their counsel and their prayers in securing an interest in the Atoning Sacrifice provided for our fallen race.

Nothing remains for us but to pronounce the sentence which the law has affixed to the crime of murder of the first degree.

At this point the members of the bar arose to their feet, and amid a silence that could be felt the court read the dread sentence of the law, as follows:

"The sentence of the law is that you, Ambrose E. Lynch, be taken hence to the jail of Allegheny county, whence you came, and thence to the place of execution, at such time as the Governor of the Commonwealth, by his warrant may appoint, and that then and there you be hanged by the neck until you be dead, and may God in his infinite mercy have mercy on your soul."

THE NEW EVENING DAILY.

Why It Starts—Some Facts About Newspapers and a Little Good Advice.

It is generally known that a proposition is on foot to furnish Pittsburgh with another afternoon paper, ostensibly it is said, to strengthen the Republican party; but really, it is alleged to break down, or impair those already established.

Of course, no reasonable person can object to any man or number of men embarking in a newspaper or any other legitimate business, but then in such a case as is now presented, a journal, particularly one occupying the position of THE POST can discuss the proposition from a disinterested standpoint and that is what we propose to do in as brief a manner as possible.

A newspaper, to prove a success, like most any other enterprise, should be wanted in the community in which it is proposed to publish it. Now the question arises is there a want for the proposed new paper? We think not, and if rumor is correct some of the parties engaged in the new project themselves do not think there is, but they are soured—soured because the *Chronicle* and *Leader* refused to support a notoriously bad nominee for Governor the last campaign and consequently they, the projectors of the new journal, are bound to have *revenge!* Yes, that is the word that we have heard used more than once in this connection, and therefore they are going to start a newspaper—one that will never turn its back on the ring.

Now, we repeat if there is a want in the community for another paper and one is started and conducted as prudent men conduct their own business, it will no doubt succeed; but, if started to break down others it will end as many another scheme in that line has ended—in a failure and discomfiture to its projectors. Witness the magnificent failure of *The Paper* which was started (we give the words of its leading schemer) for the purpose of "smashing the d—d old POST," and which was run for three months when it collapsed with a loss of between fifty and sixty thousand dollars and defrauding its subscribers out of the issues of the paper for which payment had been made in advance. We can give a number of like instances in this city and elsewhere, where large sums of money have been sunk to satisfy revenge and which have entailed trouble and law suits, which some parties, even at this late day, would feel mighty glad to get rid of.

Now, if the gentlemen who desire to start a newspaper, will listen to us, we will give them some good advice. No matter, however, whether they act upon it or not, it may be of benefit to others. If you desire to start a paper, first inquire if there is room, a want, or a demand for it—if not, and you are still determined to embark, try to purchase an established and paying journal, no matter if you do consider the price a high one. You will save money in the end. From the start, instead of having a lively opposition, you have a paying concern, and the extra amount of money you would pay could be more easily made up than in fruitless endeavors in building up a rival concern, or smashing a cotemporary, which is not an easy thing to do. We venture the prediction that to build up and establish a paper like the *Chronicle*, would cost double the amount it would take to purchase it. We beg pardon of our neighbor, we don't know that that paper is for sale at any price, but use its name as an illustration, and every newspaper man of brains knows what we say to be true in every particular.

As stated above we have discussed this question from a disinterested standpoint. The new concern can in no way interfere with THE POST, which always has and does now depend upon its intrinsic worth for the business it receives, which consists mainly in the fact that it reaches a class of readers not attainable by any other Pittsburgh paper. It receives no national, State, county, city or ring pap, but only the legitimate mercantile advertising and subscription patronage, and what we have said here, has been with the only view of benefiting those who wish to avail themselves of plain facts. If they are heeded, 'tis well; if not, we shall never complain.

THE NAILERS AND FEEDERS' STRIKE.

The Outlook.

The strike of the Nailers and Feeders in Schoenberger's and other mills hereabouts is not for an increase of the present wages, but against the projected reduction of ten per cent. As nails are $2 25 a keg higher than when the old wages were paid, the workmen claim that the statements of the manufacturers about the depression in the trade, &c., is all a hollow pretense.

The workmen, some two hundred in number, appear to be in earnest, but disclaim any intention of furthering their object by intimidation or violence. Considering the disastrous effects of strikes, would it not be well for the workmen to appoint a committee to confer with their employers, inquire into the causes, and see if the matter cannot be "arbitrated" satisfactorily. Nothing is lost, and much might be gained by such a proceeding.

The Mexican Veterans.

The Committee appointed at the recent meeting of Mexican veterans to obtain a hall desire to thank Col. Campbell for the use of the Duquesne Greys Hall, which has been tendered the "Veterans" for their next meeting on Saturday evening at half past seven o'clock.

Chapped Hands,

Face, rough skin, temples, ring worm, salt rheum and other cutaneous affections cured and the skin made soft and smooth by using the *Juniper Tar Soap*, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. It is more convenient and easily applied than other remedies, avoiding the trouble of the greasy compound now in use.

$1,000 Reward

is offered by the proprietors of Mr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery for a medicine that will equal it in the cure of Bronchitis, severe Coughs, and the early stages of Consumption. 612.

W. R. Elliott's

Illustrated Plant and Seed Catalogue mailed free to all applicants.

W. R. ELLIOTT,
No. 114 Market street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Jan16:1wd:1mw.

Hazzard & Caswell's

Cod Liver Oil is the best.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

Closing quotations of Gold and Government Securities in New York, corrected by N. HOLMES & SONS, Bankers, 57 Market street:

Gold	112⅝
United States 6s, 1881, bid	115⅝
United States 6s (Coupons)	116⅝
United States 5-20s, 1865	112 @114⅝
United States 5-20s, 1864, bid	112 @114
United States 5-20s, 1865	112 @115⅝
United States 5-20s, (new issue)	113⅝
United States 5-20s, 1867	115⅛
United States 5-20s, 1868 (Coupons), bid	115
United States 10-40s	111
United States 10-40s, (Coupons)	108½@111
Currency Sixes	113½@114½
New 5 Per Cents	112

PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, THURSDAY, January 23, 1873.

REMARKS—We have nothing very new or important for our readers' information this morning. There was a moderate demand for most of the leading articles, with but few changes worthy of note, and they will receive the proper attention. Our rivers are in good navigable order from their headwaters to their mouth. The towboats are returning slowly, and are immediately dispatched with another load of black diamonds to the lower markets. If the water holds out the January run will be a large one. Flour—The market was very firm and dealers are somewhat excited; many of them are not anxious to sell, believing that an advance is not far distant, owing to the high price and scarcity of wheat. The mills in the country are reported bare of wheat; most of them have to draw their supplies from here, this naturally strengthens the market here so far as wheat and flour are concerned. Oats are still scarce and wanted for spot delivery; for future contracts can be made below present prices. Rye is scarce and sells readily at quotations.

HAY—The leading dealers report a continued dull market, without change in prices, holders refusing to accept lower rates in order to effect sales. Baled on wharf and from depot $2 50a3 00 per ton.

BACON—The market was steady but not very active. A good jobbing trade was transacted at the following prices: Hams, sugar cured, 13½c; shoulders, sugar cured, 7¾c; plain 6c; rib sides 8¼c; clear rib 8¾c; clear 9c; breakfast bacon 11c; ham sausage 10c. Dried beef 18. Mess pork $14 50. Lard, tierces 8¾c; half bbls 9½c; pails 10c. Pigs' feet, half bbl $4 75; kegs $2 40. Beef tongues $7 25 per doz.

POTATOES—Market quiet; we note further sales at 85a90c per bushel for choice lots.

HOMINY—Is selling at $4 25a4 75 per barrel.

LARD OIL—Steady; No 1, 70a72c per gallon.

MINCE MEAT—Standard brands 12c per pound.

ONIONS—Market firm with a good demand at prices ranging at $3 50a4 50 per barrel.

APPLE BUTTER—Dealers report the supply fully up with the demand; in regard to prices we have no change to note, with sales in a regular way at 50a55c per gallon.

APPLES—We have to report a very dull market, with a supply largely in excess of the demand; prices are very weak but no lower, viz: $2a2 50 per barrel.

ASHES—In fair supply and prices unchanged.

ALE—Dealers report a fair market, with a good local and shipping demand as follows: India ale $11 per barrel, $5 50 half barrel, XXX ale $10 per barrel, X $5 half barrel, X ale $9 per barrel and $4 50 half barrel.

BEANS—Market steady with a good trade demand at $2 50a2 75 per bushel.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Out of season, we quote it at 4½c per pound and dull.

BROOM CORN—Steady at 4¼a5¼c per pound.

BUTTER—Notwithstanding large receipts, the demand has improved for good grades; prime 23a25; choice 27a28; common very dull.

BAGGING—Unchanged; we omit figures.

CHEESE—We note a good market and a fair demand. We quote Goshen at 16a17c; Sweitzer 16a17c per pound.

CARBON OIL—Market weak and prices very unsatisfactory. We quote standard brands free on cars at works 16½a17c; in a small way the usual advance is charged.

CRANBERRIES—Market fairly supplied. We quote Sackett and Carey's belle berries at $14; common $10a12 per bbl.

CIDER—Steady with a good demand; prices range from $6 70 to $8 00 per bbl.

FLOUR—The market was firm. The mill rates are, white wheat, sacks, $9 90 10 20 per bbl; Southern amber, sacks, $8 20, $9 50 per bbl; red winter, sacks, $8 80, $9 10 per bbl; rye flour $5 50 per bbl.

GRAIN—Dealers report a good demand for grain generally without any change in prices. The receipts of wheat was light; holders are firm in their views; very good to choice red $1 75a1 80; the Chicago and New York markets are firm; oats continue as scarce as over; we quote spot 48a50c; futures will not bring those prices; corn, sheiled, quiet and market easier, with buyers offering 58c on track and 60c in elevator; ear, bulk, 60c; rye firm at 90a95c; barley very firm and is held at $1 per bush.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY POST, THURSDAY, January 23, 1873.

REMARKS—The market was reported firm both here and at various points in the oil regions; holders generally are asking an advance of from 10 to 15c per barrel; spot is held here at 5¼a5¾c. The bottom has evidently been reached. For prices at the leading point see our dispatches.

REFINED.

The market has improved, from the fact that we have sales of 2,000 bbls to report, as follows:

SALES

1,000 bbls February delivery.....16¾c
1 000 do Spot.....15½c

DISPATCHES.

TITUSVILLE, January 22.—The *Herald* says: The market opened firm but dull at nearly every point in the oil region, but closed weak. On the upper road there was considerable inquiry and the market steady until the close, prices ranging from $2 10 to 2 15. The following were the sales:

UPPER CREEK.

1.000 bbls spot.....$2 10
1,000 do do.....2 12½
2,000 do do.....2 15
200 do do.....2 12½
1,000 do do.....3 00

LOWER CREEK.

1,000 do do 43 gallons.....2 15

OIL CITY.

500 do do.....2 35
500 do do.....2 30
1,000 do do.....2 25

NEW YORK, January 22.—Closing of the 21st. Market firmer and a little better demand; refined 21¼c bid and 21⅝c asked for spot delivery. The sales yesterday were 6,000 bbls for February delivery at 21⅜c; crude in bulk held at 9c without any business; cases quiet at 27c. Philadelphia delivery dull and nominal; prices for refined 23c with no sales.

PHILADELPHIA, January 22.—Market quiet and steady. Straw white 22c; crude in shipping order 14¼a14½c; cases 26c.

ROUSEVILLE, January 22.—Market firmer with little inquiry; quoted at $2 15.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, January 22.—Market dull; spot $2 10a2 15 with very little doing.

OIL CITY, January 22.—Market quiet and firm at $2 30a2 45; Lower Creek $2 15; Upper Creek $2 15a2 20.

TITUSVILLE, January 22.—Market dul and nothing doing; held at $2 10a2 15.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY POST, THURSDAY, January 23, 1873.

The receipts of cattle continue fair, both through stock and for sale here. The offerings differ but little from the kind usually for sale this season of the year. The entire receipts since our last were 3,075 head. The shipments for the same time were 2,130 head. The buyers in attendance were not so many as usual. The reports from the eastern markets are unfavorable for trade and there is no cattle changing hands. Buyers are waiting to purchase at lower rates, and if the runs come heavy they will no doubt do so. Some sellers already anticipate a decline of from ¼ to ½c. The following are the asking rates:

PRICES.

Extra 1,500 lbs steers.....$7 25a7 50
Extra 1,400 lbs steers.....7 00a7 25
Prime, 1,300 lbs steers.....6 50a6 75
Extra 1,200 lbs steers.....6 00a5 25
Fair, 1,100 lbs steers.....5 25a5 75

Common stock sold at various prices, according to the fancy of the purchaser.

HOGS.

The run of hogs was a light one; the season for large transactions is drawing to a close. The market was decidedly firmer and prices have slightly advanced. The receipts since our last were 5,960 head. the shipments for the same time were 6,500 head. Philadelphia hogs which have been slow sale for some time are doing better and are at least ¼c higher. To-day trade is active and prices good. Sales of prime Philadelphia to-day from $4 60a4 70 and supply short of the demand, Yorkers are also in fair demand. Following are the rates current:

Extra Philadelphia.....$ 4 70
Prime " 4 55a4 60
Yorkers.....4 50
Rough.....4 25
Light, smooth pigs.....4 50a4 60

SHEEP.

The arrivals of sheep were fair with a good demand, although buyers don't take hold quite as freely as they did last week. The receipts since our last report were 3,560 head. The shipments for the same time were 3,164 head. The rates are the same as ruled at the date of our last general review. We quote as follows:

PRICES.

Extra 100 lb fine wool.....6 75
Extra 100 open.....6 00
Extra 95 fine.....6 25a6 50
Extra 90 do.....5 75a6 00

Common lots sold at a variety of figures according to quality.

PITTSBURGH WOOL MARKET.

WOOL—We have nothing either new or important to note in regard to this article; buyers are disposed to act cautiously. Advices from the east exhibit a fair amount of activity with a good many round lots changing hands. Sales of the best grades selectad of Pennsylvania and Ohio fine fleece at 65a67c as the growers are demanding 66c; the margin for dealers is a small one; an improvement is looked for in the country districts before long.

We quote prices nominal as follows:

Fine Fleece.....50a55c
Choice Clips.....55a57c
Unwashed.....30a35c

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York.

MONETARY.

NEW YORK, January 22.—Money fairly active, but easy at 6 to 7 per cent. with a fall to 4a5 just before the close of bank hours, the final rates being 5a6.

Sterling strong at 9¾a9¾ per cent.

Gold less active than yesterday. Opened at 1 13⅝, and settled down to 1 13⅜; up to 1 13⅜, down to 1 13¼, closing at 1 13⅜a1 13½.

Loans 6a2 per cent. for carrying, and flat for borrowing.

Clearing 108 millions.

Treasury disbursements 176,500.

Export to-day 157,000 in gold coin, and 59,457 in silver bars. Engagements for to-morrow 300,000.

Governments firm and slightly better.

State bonds were dull.

Stocks were active and strong, with a considerable advance in the leading shares. New York Central led the market, and rose from 104¼ to 105¾, closing at 105⅝. Rock Island rose from 112 to 113⅜, closing at 112⅝. Pacific Mail, which was quite active, rose from 71¼ to 73⅜, fell to 72⅛, and closed at 72¾. Ohio rose from 45⅞ to to 47⅜, closing at 57⅛. Western Union fell from 84 to 83½, rose to 84⅝, closing at 84⅜. Erie fell from 63½ to 62⅝, but recovered the decline and closed at 63¼. Lake Shore rose from 93½ to 94, closing at 93⅞. C. C. & I. C. rose to 39. The rest of the list was quiet, but the whole market closed very firm, the indications being that the long-talked of bull campaign had begun.

THE RIVERS.

At Home.

The marks last evening indicated nine feet four inches and about a stand. Trade on the landing was moderately active. The Esperanza was receiving a good deal of freight.

Additional Coal Departures.

For Louisville.	Barges.	Bushels
V. F. Wilson	7	75,000
Grand Lake	12	130,000
Kekstone	3 coalboats 2	80,000

DIED.

MARTIN—On Tuesday evening, at 11:30 o'clock, THOMAS P. MARTIN, beloved son of Thos C. and Mary L. Martin, aged 2 years, 3 months and 22 days.

HOWELLS—At Cleveland, Saturday morning, January 18th, 1873, at 7½ o'clock, Mrs. H. C. HOWELLS, relict of the late Henry C. Howells.

McCUNE—On Sabbath morning, January 19th, at 6 o'clock, WILLIAM T., infant son of John R. and Mary H. McCune.

What the Season Suggests.

To assume warm clothing at the commencement of the cold season is only an act of common prudence. But something more than this is required to put the body in a state of defense against the searching atmosphere of winter. Damp has a depressing effect on the vital organs and the animal spirits. The amount of life power taken out of the strongest of us by the chilling vapors which frequently load the air at this period of the year is very considerable, and to the weak and languid they are extremely deleterious. To protect the system against their effects, it must be inwardly toned, regulated and reinforced, as well as shielded outwardly by appropriate garments. This essential service is more safely and more satisfactorily accomplished by the daily use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters than by any other means within the province of medical science. The fact here stated is as incontrovertible as a demonstratio in mathematics. Nobody disputes it. is a matter of common belief and of general record. Here the case might be rested; but the public, naturally enough, want to know why this famous vegetable specific is so far ahead of all other medicines of its class. This reasonable curiosity can be readily gratified. The Bitters comprise five important elements, viz: a stimulant, a tonic, an aperient, and a blood depurent. Each of these components, as well as each of the other subordinate ingredients, is the purest and the best of its kind. They are proportioned in accordance with a formula that has been in use for twenty years, and operate harmoniously and simultaneously. Hence the uniform success of the medicine.

The Current of Life—The Blood.

Every particle of flesh, every nail, every hair, every nerve, every bone, and every tissue of the human body, receives its life and nourishment from the blood, which traverses the arteries and veins of that human body. If the source is impure and faulty, it will fail to renew and keep that body in health. Ulcers on the lungs, in the throat on the legs, in the nose and throughout the whole fabric, will appear not all at once, but in some, one place, in others at another place, until the whole crumbles to decay. Chronic disease will be established, and can only be removed by a careful and systematic course of medical treatment to restore the blood to its virgin plastic power. This can be done by Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure, which contains more of life-renewing properties than any medicine known to man. A treatise of 32 pages can be had free, by addressing Dr. Keyser, at his medical office 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Price of Lung Cure $1 50 per bottle, or $7 50 per half dozen.

Speedily Cured!

ALL FORMS of Venereal, Private and Nervous diseases at the old established Girard Medical Institute, No. 172 Second Avenue, between Smithfield and Grant streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

NO CHARGE UNTIL CURED.

Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia, and all Urinary diseases are cured in the shortest possible time that will insure permanent relief. Spermatorrhœa, or seminal weakness or impotency, as the result of self-abuse in youth or excess in maturer years, and which produce some of the following effects, as emissions, blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, cough, indigestion, constipation despondency, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, loss of memory and sexual power, and which unfits the victim for business or marriage, and ultimately causing insanity and consumption, are thoroughly and permanently cured. Medicine supplied at the Institute. A medical pamphlet relating to private diseases sent in sealed envelope for two stamps. All communications confidential.

This Institute was established for the express purpose of supplying the afflicted with scientific and reliable treatment, and is not to be classed with the numerous quacks and imposters that infest all large cities. The proprietors have made the treatment of Private and special diseases the study of their lives and can refer thousands all over the country that have been benefitted and cured by their treatment. No matter how difficult or long standing your case may be, if curable, after a personal examination, they will frankly tell you. Remember they have cured many cases given up by other physicians.

Patients treated by mail or express, but where possible it is best to visit the city for personal consultation; or address

GIRARD MEDICAL INSTITUTE,

No. 172 Second avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 7 p. m. Sundays by appointment. aug15-1yd&w

O, isn't it amazing,

How all the people are gazing,

How imposters fear and tremble

At this mighty Centaur's wrath?

Well, perhaps it is, but we don't think so.

The Centaur Liniment has performed such miracles, such wonderful cures, that those interested in other articles became alarmed—commenced to throw stones, to sell out and close up their shops.

It is no use; the Centaur Liniment is after these frauds and humbugs as the Centaur Chiron, half horse and half man, the god of the healing art, was after the lepers of old.

The Centaur Liniment has performed more absolutely wonderful cures in three months than all other art cles have in three hundred years. It has opened the paralyzed hand, straightened the rheumatic knee, cured neuralgia, banished crutches, and sent the bedridden on their way rejoicing.

Lr. D. H. Burnete, of 21 Cortlandt street, N.Y., certifies that: "The Centaur Liniment has cured him of severe sciatic rheumatism, with which he has suffered ever since the war."

529 So. 7th st., Phila., July 25th, 1872.

"I think it my duty to inform you of the great benefit derived from the Centaur Liniment. . . . It has restored me the use of my arm. . . .

JOHN SHORT.

Messrs. Martin & Rand, the great livery men, 537 Seventh ave., N.Y., say: "We cheerfully recommend the Centaur Liniment as the best thing we have ever used."

Such testimony could be repeated indefinitely. We will warrant the Centaur Liniment to cure every time. Sold by all druggists.

J. B. ROSE & CO., 53 Broadway, N. Y.

Children cry for Pitcher's Castoria

—A substitute for Castor Oil. It assimilates the food, cures wind colic, and causes natural sleep. It does not contain morphine, is pleasant to take, never gripes and never fails. The best physic known.

STRAYED—CAME TO THE PREMISES of the subscriber in South Fayette township, November 1st, A DARK BROWN BULL. The owner will prove property, or it will be sold according to law. JOHN WALLACE, Sr. ja4-3:W

AVOID QUACKS.

A victim of early indiscretion, causing nervous vedility, premature decay, etc., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free o his fellow-sufferers. Address

J. H. REEVES,
Nassau street, York.

$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments or all the time than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.